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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-186

Monday

6 September 1988

Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-88-186

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Japan

Rejection of U.S. Rice Industry Petition Urged

OW2409010788 Tokyo KYODO in English 2356 GMT
23 Sep 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 23 KYODO—Nobuo Matsunaga, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, called for a swift rejection of a U.S. rice industry petition against Japan's rice import curbs Friday, warning it has caused strong repercussions in his country.

Matsunaga made the plea in hour-long talks with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, who said he will make a decision on the Section 301 petition "in due course," according to a senior Japanese official.

The Japanese ambassador met Yeutter on behalf of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno who canceled a Washington portion of his U.S. trip to remain in Tokyo to keep abreast of developments on the ailing Emperor Hirohito.

Matsunaga explained to Yeutter that the Japanese have reacted strongly against the petition filed September 14 by the U.S. Rice Millers Association (RMA) and the Rice Council of Market Development, an industry group representing rice growers, rice millers and other segments of the domestic industry.

A senior Japanese diplomat also said after the meeting that Matsunaga made clear that Japan will negotiate its rice trade policy of a near total ban on rice imports within the framework of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade liberalization talks. The policy also spells out Japanese refusal to discuss the rice issue bilaterally with the U.S. or any other trading partner.

Matsunaga reiterated the Japanese policy after Yeutter asked him to clarify press reports which the U.S. official said suggested Japan is renegeing on its earlier pledge to put the rice matter on the negotiating table of the new trade round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the official said.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there was no discussion on an alleged linkage between the rice petition and a reaction to it in Japan, where the people were closely following the health condition of Emperor Hirohito.

Matsunaga's talks with Yeutter were the latest in a series of meetings the envoy has held in the past week.

Earlier this week, he met with John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, Peter McPherson, deputy treasury secretary, and Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers on Thursday. He also met with Commerce Secretary William Verity just before his talks with Yeutter.

Uno To Ask U.S. To Reject Rice Petition

OW2609115488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT
26 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will meet U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Tuesday to call for his government's rejection of a U.S. rice industry petition demanding Japan's rice import decontrol, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday.

The sources said Uno will ask Mansfield to make the request as his scheduled visit to the United States for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz has been canceled due to Emperor Hirohito's serious illness.

They said Uno wants to reconfirm his agreement with Shultz in July that rice decontrol should not be made a bilateral issue but should be discussed at international forums such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The U.S. Rice Millers' Association and the Rice Council of Market Development filed the petition September 14 with the U.S. Trade Representative office in a bid to open up the Japanese rice market.

Uno Cancels Trip to UN, South Asia

OW2409123688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
24 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno canceled a visit to the United States, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq, earlier scheduled to start Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday.

The officials said Uno made the decision after consultations with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his top aides.

Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama will represent Japan at the United Nations General Assembly session. Uno was originally scheduled to address the session on September 28.

Uno was first scheduled to leave Thursday but delayed the departure for three days after Emperor Hirohito's condition deteriorated.

In New York, Uno was to meet his counterparts from over 20 countries among them Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union.

He was also scheduled to attend a ministerial session of the Uruguay round of trade talks in Islamabad and then visit Iran and Iraq.

Finance Official Comments on G-7 Statement
*OW2609111288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT
26 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—A top Japanese Finance Ministry official said Monday current foreign exchange rates were considered favorable and were therefore not mentioned in a statement issued after the meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central bank governors.

The official, who requested anonymity, was referring to the G-7 statement which mentioned only the importance of currency stability and avoided reference to concrete exchange rates.

If the statement touched on concrete exchange rates, he said, the market would make an unnecessary reaction.

He also told reporters each nation has no cause to worry about inflation and is satisfied with the present system of policy coordination among the G-7 nations.

The latest G-7 meeting, held in West Berlin Saturday prior to the joint annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, was faced with less difficult problems than at the previous meetings, the official said.

Concern Over Influx of Unskilled Foreign Labor
*OW2609033288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT
26 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—A Labor Ministry panel proposed on Monday that Japan accept more foreign workers with technological expertise, but not unskilled workers.

The 18-member panel made the proposal in an interim report compiled after five rounds of discussions since last May amid an increasing influx of foreign workers to Japan, particularly from developing countries.

The report said the introduction of technological experts into Japan would facilitate international technical exchanges with foreign countries.

Doctors, lawyers, nuclear power engineers and foreign language teachers are examples of those experts, it said.

The proposal, however, said the increasing number of unskilled workers would have a negative impact on the Japanese labor market and labor conditions.

Justice Ministry figures put the number of illegal foreign workers in Japan in 1987 at 11,307, almost double the 1985 figure and up 3,176 or 39.1 Percent from 1986.

The committee, which submitted the proposal to Labor Minister Taro Nakamura on Monday morning, will present a final report in early December.

The panel also proposed the establishment of a labor permit system which would require Japanese employers to apply for Labor Ministry permission to hire foreign workers.

The proposal, however, said those who had already obtained permanent residence permits or had refugee status in Japan would not be subject to the permit system.

Labor Ministry officials said talks with the Justice Ministry are necessary to establish such a system. The Justice Ministry currently has sole authority over immigration control affairs.

DPRK Ship Crew Allowed To Come Ashore
*OW2309124288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT
23 Sep 88*

[Text] Niigata, Sept. 23 KYODO—Two crewmen of a North Korean passenger ship which called at Niigata on Friday were permitted to land for the first time since the Japanese Government lifted its sanctions against North Korea on September 16.

Under the sanctions imposed in January, North Korean seamen had not been allowed to land in Japanese ports during their previous port calls.

The sanctions restricting contacts between the two governments were imposed on January 26 after Japan concluded that North Korea was responsible for the bombing of a Korean air passenger jet off Burma in November in which all 115 people aboard were killed.

The Niigata branch of the Tokyo Immigration Office gave two crewmen of the passenger ship Samgiyon, including skipper Chon Ki-yol, permission to land so that they could receive flowers from well-wishers at the pier.

The 8,314-ton North Korean vessel regularly sails between Niigata and North Korea. Once or twice a month the boat carries Korean residents in Japan to visit their homeland.

Some 30 members of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a Tokyo-based pro-Pyongyang group, welcomed the crew members as they disembarked from the ship, offering them flowers.

Customarily, when the ship arrived at the port, the Chongnyon and Japan Socialist Party (JSP)-affiliated groups had staged welcome receptions at the pier which was attended by the skipper after he obtained landing permission.

However, after the sanctions were imposed, the immigration authorities refused to allow the ship's crew members to disembark after the port call here.

The Samgiyon arrived here with 181 Korean residents of Japan. The ship will depart Saturday for North Korea with another group of visitors aboard.

JCP Diet Members To Visit South Korea

OW2609083688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT
26 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Four Diet members belonging to the Japan Communist Party will visit South Korea for the first time from Tuesday to Friday. Sukehiro Sato, a lower house member of the JCP, said Monday.

The four JCP parliamentarians will visit Seoul as members of a five-member Diet group interested in sport to inspect Olympic events in Seoul, Sato said. The fifth member is from the salaried-man party.

The four JCP Diet members, who have been granted visas by South Korea, are Shoichi Ichikawa and Chuko Kondo, both upper house members, Sato himself and Michiko Tanaka, also a lower house member.

The group was formed this month on the initiative of JCP members.

Sato said 48 Diet members have joined the group, although none of them belong to the Japan Socialist Party.

The JCP released a statement in early September saying the Japanese Government should recognize both the North and South Korean Governments. It also said the inauguration of the new government of President No Tae-u in February ended military dictatorship in South Korea and realized a system of parliamentary democracy.

North Korea

Gromyko To Visit North in Mid-October

SK2509120288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1142 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will pay an official goodwill visit to the DPRK in mid-October this year at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Paper Says U.S. Must Give Up Two Koreas 'Plot'

SK2409105188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 24 Sep 88

[“Two Koreas’ Plot Can Never Be Tolerated”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The United States must give up at once its “two Koreas” plot going against the will and desire of the Korean and world people, take its troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and withdraw its hands of aggression and intervention from Korea, demands NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Recalling that the splittist forces within and without, notably the U.S. imperialists, are instigating the South Korean puppets to execute the “northern policy”, peddling the ware of “cross recognition” and “entry into the United Nations”, in order to hasten the creation of “two Koreas,” the paper says:

The splittists within and without are intensifying the moves of division and war, seizing upon the Olympic games as “the best chance” to create preconditions for “cross recognition,” and “entry into the United Nations” and fortify the U.S. imperialists’ occupation policy in South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

“In order to keep hold on South Korea as their military base and colony for an indefinite period, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea under the ‘two Koreas’ policy. The South Korean authorities, too, are obstructing the reunification of the country, zealously following the U.S. ‘two Koreas’ policy.

“We can never tolerate the U.S. ‘two Koreas’ policy.”

The “two Koreas” policy is an offspring of the aggressive Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary global strategy.

The South Korean puppets, a group of despicable traitors, are dreaming of gratifying their greed for power and enjoying wealth and distinction under the protection of the masters’ bayonets, not minding the permanent split of the nation and the country, and are acting as a shock brigade of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in the implementation of their “two Koreas” plot, zealously backing it.

Seeking to create “two Koreas” through “northern policy”, “cross recognition” and “entry into the United Nations”, the splittists claim that this is “beneficial for the relaxation of confrontation and tension” and for “the maintenance of peace” and “helpful toward the reunification”. This is a ridiculous sophism.

The "two Koreas" policy will only make the military confrontation more acute between the North and the South, aggravate confrontation and tensions, increase the danger of war and endanger peace on the Korean peninsula.

Foolish and absurd is the attempt to link the "two Korea" plot with the "relaxation of confrontation and tensions", "preservation of peace" and reunification. It is an artifice to conceal and justify this plot.

Dismissing the "stage-by-stage" doctrine brought forward by the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices as no less a nonsensical sophism, the paper continues:

The "stage-by-stage reunification" doctrine advertised by the splittists is, by origin, no more than a version of the doctrine for the maintenance of division.

The "stage-by-stage reunification" doctrine is a brain-child of those who are propagandizing reunification as a thing of distant future and trying to strike the Korean people's cause of reunification off the order of the day and keep Korea divided forever. For the reunification of Korea, an end must be put to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, the root cause of Korea's division and the biggest obstacle to her reunification.

The paper stresses:

To decisively smash the splittists' "two Koreas" plot is an urgent requisite to the promotion of a peaceful reunification of our country.

To this end we must intensify the struggle against the division and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on putting South Korea on the altar of their world strategy by holding it in their clutches forever through the creation of "two Koreas", of the Japanese reactionaries who seek to get a guarantee for their militarist expansion policy, keeping Korea divided, and of the puppet cliques of South Korea who are trying to find a way out in dependence on outside forces.

The Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country is an important link in the whole chain of the world people's struggle for independence against imperialists.

We believe that the peoples of the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries and all the peaceloving people of the world will invariably express support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in the future, too, in the struggle for national reunification and resolutely oppose and reject the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

UN Adopts Agenda Item on Korean Peninsula
SK2409102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 24 Sep 88

["Our Side-Proposed Item 'Promotion of Peace, Reconciliation and Dialogue on the Korean Peninsula' Included in Agenda of U.N. General Assembly Session With Unanimous Approval."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The unreasonable request by the United States, Japan and some other countries for the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Fortieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea" in the agenda of the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly was dismissed and the item "Promotion of Peace, Reconciliation and Dialogue on the Korean Peninsula" proposed by our side was included in the agenda on September 21, according to a report from the U.N. Headquarters.

On August 19 the United States, Japan and some other countries requested that the above-mentioned unjust supplementary item be included in the agenda of the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Socialist countries and non-aligned countries strongly demanded that the supplementary item proposed by the Western side including the United States and Japan be immediately withdrawn.

Representatives of Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Czechoslovakia sent a letter to the U.N. secretary general on September 16.

In the letter they strongly rejected the request of the United States and its Western allies, saying that the supplementary item proposed by Western countries was motivated by an intention to build up an atmosphere for hastening the creation of "two Koreas" and it would result in inveigling the United Nations into the actions of the United States and South Korea to justify the division of Korea and the existence of "two Koreas".

On the same day, the Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, too, sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary General, saying that the Chinese Government believes that "the U.N. General Assembly should not waste any time on celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of a certain country, especially one pertaining to one of the parties of a divided country."

"The Chinese Government supports the position of the Government of the DPRK against the inclusion of the U.S.-requested supplementary item and hopes that other member nations will refuse the inclusion of this item, out of the desire to relax the situation of the Korean peninsula," said the letter.

Earlier on September 11, the foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cuba, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Zambia and Zimbabwe who had attended the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Cyprus also sent a joint letter to the U.N. secretary general, calling for refusing to include the item proposed by the United States, Japan and some other countries in the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria, Belorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, as a counter-proposal to the unreasonable item proposed by the Western side including the United States and Japan, requested that "the situation on the Korean peninsula and the implementation of the relevant resolution on the question of Korea adopted by the 30th General Assembly session" be raised as an urgent item and discussed at the General Assembly session.

The Western side, meeting with the strong opposition and protest of socialist countries and non-aligned countries, was compelled to withdraw its requested item "Fortieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea" just before the opening of the General Committee meeting of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the meeting of the General Committee of the General Assembly held on September 21 only the item "Promotion of Peace, Reconciliation and Dialogue on the Korean Peninsula" proposed by socialist countries and some non-aligned countries was discussed and it was decided with unanimous approval to have this item included in the agenda and discussed and to recommend this to the plenary session of the General Assembly.

This is a heavy blow to the moves of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets to abuse again the United Nations in the creation of "two Koreas".

Students in South Protest Olympics, Government
SK2409101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0957 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—About 500 students of six universities in South Korea held a rally Friday at Korea University against the single-hosted Olympic games in Seoul and for the release of an arrested student and waged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, according to a foreign newspaper report from Seoul.

During the campus rally, students sharply denounced the South Korean fascist clique for not sharing the Olympics with the North.

The speakers said the games were being used by the puppet government to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. The games, they said, should be shared to help reunite the country.

The protesters also demanded the immediate release of O Yong-sik, chairman of the Student Council of Korea University and chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives," denouncing the No Tae-u fascist clique for illegally arresting him Thursday.

The students marched out of the campus after the rally, chanting "Oppose the dictatorial Olympics" and "Free O yong-sik". They fought a see-saw battle with the sit [as received] police which fell upon them desperately, firing tear gas. In another development, the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) made public a statement yesterday declaring its resolution to fight against the single-hosted Olympic games in Seoul.

Sochongnyon in the statement denounced the fascist clique for arresting O Yong-sik, a student who had struggled against the divisive Olympics and for national reunification and strongly demanded his release.

It resolutely declared that it would block the Olympic games by all means in case the fascist clique failed to set him free until September 27.

Foreign Newspapers Denounce 'War Olympics'
SK2309222488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2147 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Foreign newspapers denounce the war Olympics accompanied by the massing of vast armed forces of aggression and brutal suppression.

The Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME September 11 in its commentary said that the "Olympics village" of South Korea is encircled by electrified barbed wire entanglements of many folds. It noted:

A vast force of the U.S. fleet carrying nuclear weapons is moving along the coastline of South Korea. And "anti-terrorist special agents" are driving about Seoul in the guise of taxi drivers. They can check and arrest people any time.

The South Korean authorities have turned South Korea into a theater of war under the pretext of "threat from the North".

The United States and the South Korean dictatorial "regime" have mobilized huge armed forces to keep "peace" in South Korea during the Olympic games.

But this can never maintain peace of South Korean society.

Noting that secret policewomen with "pistols wrapped in white handkerchiefs" will increase their activities in Seoul during the "Seoul Olympic games", the commentary expressed support to the South Korean students in their righteous struggle.

The Italian paper LA REPUBBLICA September 9 said that "Seoul Olympics will be games in flames, games in bunkers". Another Italian paper AVANTI! September 12 stated that the South Korean puppet clique were arresting many people and persecuting and torturing them, and suppression of the democratic forces would be intensified after the Olympic games.

The British paper THE TIMES September 15 in an article said the "Olympics brought more misfortunes to the Seoul citizens". It noted that the South Korean puppet clique rendered 720,000 inhabitants homeless by forced eviction on the plea of the Olympics, and one million people in Seoul were living under constant threat of forced eviction.

Pointing out that the South Korean puppet police raided and searched various universities and colleges in Seoul, it said that the Olympics is rendering the Seoul citizens more unhappy.

It reported that many students in Seoul were staging demonstrations against the "Seoul olympics".

Kim Chong-il Delivers Talk on Anti-Imperialism
SK2509094088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0918 GMT 25 Sep 88

["Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a Work of Comrade Kim Chong-il"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate their first two pages to the full text of "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," talk of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the senior officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 25, 1987, on the first anniversary of its publication.

KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried this work in its issue No. 9 of 1988 and the Workers' Party of Korea publishing house brought it out in booklet.

Follows the full text of the work:

The general situation in the revolution at present is very complicated. An analysis of the developments in the

international arena shows that there are serious problems concerning the destiny not only of our revolution but also of the world revolution.

The Korean communists who are working towards the fulfilment of the revolutionary cause of chuche initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song must adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class with a correct understanding of the present situation, and bring about a new advance in the revolution. This is their historic task.

In order to assess the present revolutionary situation correctly and maintain a revolutionary stand, we must, above all else, have a proper understanding of the real features of contemporary imperialism and its fate.

World imperialism was hard hit in the Second World War. The vanquished countries, such as fascist Germany, Japan and Italy, suffered fatal blows, and the capitalist powers, including Britain and France, that belonged to the allies also suffered no less a loss than the vanquished countries. In short, capitalism was significantly weakened as a result of the Second World War.

However, U.S. imperialism alone made a colossal profit from the war and thus rapidly became bloated. The industry of the United States was not damaged during the war, but instead its industrial output more than doubled. During the war the United States expanded its munitions industry on a large scale and acted as a supplier of weapons and other war materials to the allies and also made enormous profits by selling surplus goods at high prices. Taking advantage of the war, it became the greatest creditor nation in the world.

In this way U.S. imperialism came to occupy a dominant position in the capitalist world economically and militarily, and this was an important factor in the process of change in the capitalist world following the Second World War.

After the war the U.S. monopoly capitalists were confronted with a vital problem: how to maintain their colossal munitions industry, and what to do with their tremendous amount of surplus capital.

The U.S. imperialists clamoured about a "communist threat" in order to provide an excuse for continuing to expand their munitions industry, adopted the policy of a cold war that was directed against the socialist countries and increased international tension, under the pretext of protecting the "free world". This was essentially the "Truman Doctrine". Meanwhile, in order to avoid an economic crisis and dispose of their surplus capital, they carried out the policy of gaining hold of the economies of the major capitalist countries in Europe by means of capital investment in the name of "aiding" their economic recovery from the ravages of war. This was what

they called the "Marshall Plan". In this way U.S. imperialism acquired a firm grip on the capitalist world militarily and controlled it economically, while clinging more and more to an aggressive policy in order to check the growing socialist forces and materialize its ambition for world conquest.

Drawing on developed technology and superior economic strength the monopoly capital of the United States intensified its inroads into other countries and established multinational companies by setting up daughter companies in various countries. In the 1960s many multinational companies based in the other developed capitalist countries also appeared.

Thus the internationalization of capital was accelerated and the economies of the capitalist world were brought under the domination of the multinational companies of the U.S. and other developed capitalist countries.

With the rapid internationalization of capital through multinational companies, new changes took place in the mutual relations between capitalist countries.

Before the Second World War the capitalist powers engaged in fierce competition to seize commodity markets and spheres of influence, and this led to destructive armed clashes and wars. It can be said that both the First and Second World Wars were the results of the sharpening contradictions and antagonism between the capitalist powers. As the internationalization of capital progressed after the Second World War, however, the capitalist powers depended on and collaborated with each other economically and technically. Previously they had expended great energies on competing with and defeating each other, but, from that time onwards, they joined hands to oppose socialism and intensify capitalist exploitation and plunder. It might be said that the greatest change in the capitalist world since the Second World War has been that the capitalist powers have gone over from dog-eat-dog relations to those of alignment and cooperation. Of course, this does not mean that no contradiction exists between the capitalist powers, but now this is of secondary importance and alignment is the basis of their relations. During the 40 years since the end of the Second World War there have been more than 170 wars, major and minor, but none of them has been fought between capitalist powers themselves; rather their military alignment has been strengthened through military blocs.

As a result of capital being internationalized and of world imperialism having realigned itself, centering on U.S. imperialism, capitalism has survived its imminent doom and made rapid economic and technical progress.

Since the end of the Second World War the imperialists have not only aligned themselves with each other politically, economically and militarily, but also evolved more cunning techniques of domination and crafty methods of plunder. This is also an important feature of contemporary imperialism.

The imperialists could not help being extremely alarmed at the rapidly growing socialist forces and the upsurge of the working-class movement and national-liberation movement in the colonies. That is why they have devised new and more cunning techniques of ruling and crafty methods of plundering to weaken the influence of socialism and appeased the working-class movement and national-liberation movement in the colonies.

The imperialists were keenly aware of the fact that they would not be able to maintain the capitalist system unless the working-class movement in their own countries was undermined, so they brought up large numbers of labour aristocrats, while striving to conceal capitalist exploitation and to subdue the resistance of the working masses through unemployment and poverty.

The imperialists also had to change the method of plundering their colonies. Imperialism has always existed by exploiting and plundering colonies. As a result of the Second World War, the national-liberation movement gained unprecedented momentum and the colonial system crumbled.

This was a fatal blow to imperialism. The imperialists resorted to the crafty method of neocolonialism to regain their lost colonies. Unlike in the past when they had ruled and plundered their colonies by means of overt coercion, they now nominally recognized the sovereignty of the newly independent countries and developing nations and offered them so-called "aid." In this way they subjugated these countries politically and economically, exploiting and plundering them. Neocolonialism became a means for the imperialists easily to infiltrate the developing countries. In former days the imperialist powers scrambled fiercely for colonies, but since beginning to rely on neocolonialism they have conspired together to penetrate the developing countries and pacify the resistance of their peoples using "aid," in particular, as a bait. In this way they were able to seize commodity markets and raw material resources without difficulty.

With capitalist countries acting in collusion economically and technically and acquiring large markets and raw material resources in the developing countries, the level of socialization of production rose markedly, and production and technology developed quickly in the capitalist world.

These changes in the capitalist world offered the advocates of imperialism grounds for the argument that the basic contradiction of capitalism had been resolved and that capitalism was no longer moribund capitalism, but growing and prospering capitalism.

However, the basic contradiction of capitalism has never been settled, nor has the predatory nature of imperialism ever changed. Capital cannot be anything but capital however international it becomes. The multinational company is nothing but a mode of existence for major monopolies; it intensifies capitalist exploitation and

guarantees imperialist domination, on a world scale. A change, if any, has taken place in the method of capitalist exploitation and plunder in that it has become much more sly, and in the range of capitalist contradiction in that it has extended on an international level beyond the bounds of individual countries. Formerly, capitalist exploitation caused the phenomenon of "the rich getting ever richer and the poor getting ever poorer" to prevail within individual capitalist countries, but nowadays, this phenomenon is getting worse on a global scale with the world being divided into rich capitalist countries and poor developing countries.

Today the contradictions of the capitalist world have been exacerbated still further, and imperialism finds itself in serious political and economic trouble.

Because of neocolonialist exploitation and plunder by imperialists, national industries in the developing countries have further deteriorated, the people of these countries have become poorer and their foreign debts have increased as the days go by. In the developing countries the purchasing power for capitalist commodities has declined and their ability to pay foreign debts has diminished. This cannot but be a blow to the imperialist powers which have grown fat at the cost of the developing countries.

The development of capitalism presupposes the expansion of markets. But as the developing countries have reached the point where they can no longer serve as commodity markets and areas of capital investment, the imperialists have found it difficult to sell their surplus goods there and have had to reduce their loans to them gradually. This has not only placed the developing countries in a more difficult economic situation but also compelled the developed capitalist countries to limit their production. The developed countries are now fighting among themselves to make each other restrict production. Since in capitalist countries technology continues to develop, whereas production has to be limited, it has become impossible to prevent the growth of unemployment and inflation. In the major capitalist countries of Europe the rate of unemployment has now reached 12-13 per cent and the inflation crisis is sweeping the capitalist world.

The crisis of capitalism finds clear expression in the fact that the position of the United States, ringleader of world imperialism, is becoming more and more difficult.

The United States is in this difficult position because it is not only sharing the same crisis as the capitalist powers, but has also been gradually losing its leading position in the capitalist world. As their economic domination is being weakened as a result of the economic progress of the European capitalist countries and Japan, the U.S. imperialists are basing their economy more and more on armaments in order to maintain their domination over the capitalist world and allow the large munitions monopolies to make profits. As a result, the deficit

in their state budget has become enormous, and their foreign debts have swollen so that the United States, which was once the greatest creditor country in the world, has, now, become the largest debtor nation.

Since in the United States the armaments monopolies are trying to make greater profits by ceaselessly expanding the munitions industry, the process of basing the economy on armaments cannot be halted. The United States has attended the negotiations on nuclear arms reduction, but in no way does this mean that its monopolies have abandoned their desire to expand the munitions industry. The American armaments monopolies may not regard the reduction of those nuclear weapons which have already been manufactured and sold as affecting their interests directly, but on no account will they tolerate any reduction or banning of nuclear arms production. That is why the United States, while negotiating for nuclear arms reduction, continues to push forward the adventurous "Star Wars" program, which is said to cost thousands of billions of dollars. It can never free itself from the heavy burden of its ever-growing military expenditure, and its budget deficit and foreign debts will increase further. In the long run, this will lead its economy into a bottomless mire.

The most effective way for the imperialists to overcome their political and economic crises is to abolish the outdated international economic order of exploiting and plundering the developing nations in a neocolonial way and establish a new, equitable one so that these countries can make economic and technological progress.

It is only when the economies of the developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where there are enormous natural and manpower resources, develop that the problem of markets for the developed capitalist countries can be solved. In this way alone will the developed capitalist nations survive. However, the imperialists are taking the path of self-destruction by clinging to their neocolonial exploitation and plunder because of their exploiting nature, instead of accepting the developing nations' demand for a new international economic order.

The contradictions and antagonism between the imperialist powers will be further exacerbated in the future. Though the imperialist powers are now collaborating with each other in an attempt to maintain their position of monopoly, there is no doubt that their interests will conflict with each other and that the contradictions between them will become aggravated as their markets grow narrower and the way to the growth of capital and of making money reaches a dead end. It is only natural for hungry wolves to bite each other.

Contemporary imperialism has also a serious inner contradiction because of which it cannot escape its doom.

Outwardly, the developed countries seem to be prospering, but inwardly they are rotting due to ever-worsening contradiction.

As the marketing channels are clogged to a greater extent, capitalists are moving towards deforming the material life of people by creating an artificial inhuman demand. They are manufacturing a variety of things to stimulate extravagance, corruption and dissipation and to paralyse the human body and mind, with the result that the number of drug addicts, alcoholics, as well as degenerates pursuing abnormal desires, is growing rapidly and people are becoming mentally and physically deformed. Even the defenders of the bourgeoisie are lamenting and calling this phenomenon an incurable disease of modern capitalism.

The capitalists are frenziedly spreading reactionary and anti-popular ideas and culture, as well as the decadent bourgeois way of life, in order to paralyse the working masses' consciousness of independence and to make people submit to the capitalist exploiting system. In capitalist countries all manner of reactionary ideology and superstition which, like a narcotic, numb the sound mind of the people and make them ignorant, are widespread. The way of life in which the weak fall prey to the strong is fostered and, as a result, such social evils as immorality and depravity, murder and robbery are rampant and people are trembling with fear and apprehension. Thus, in capitalist society the mental life of the people becomes all the more intolerable with the increase in material wealth.

With a view to maintaining its privileged position, which is being endangered with the passage of time, the capitalist class is resorting to crafty schemes to placate, deceive and bribe the masses while making its reactionary ruling machine fascist and furthering its policy of aggression and war.

A decadent material life, a poor mental and cultural life and a reactionary political life—these can be said to be the main characteristic of capitalist society, and they show the anti-popular nature and corruption of modern imperialism.

People not only want to be physically healthy and developed while enjoying a prosperous material life, but also desire to develop mentally and culturally while leading a rich mental life. In addition, they want to live and develop with immortal socio-political integrity by joining with each other as equal masters of society. We can say that this is the inherent goal of a man and social being.

In order to develop social life to meet this desire, it is necessary to promote the mental, cultural and political life of the people in step with the enrichment of their material life. However, capitalists do not like to spend money on enriching the mental and cultural life of people because they want people to become the slaves of a corrupt material life and of money. On the contrary, they waste a large sum on restricting the mental and cultural development of the working people. Worse still, capitalists try to restrain the development of the working people's political life as far as possible because

enhancing their political position and role endangers their political rule. In capitalist society people are becoming more and more the slaves of money and property and their political integrity is being repressed.

In capitalist society it is not possible to eliminate inequality in material wealth, nor is it possible to remove the imbalance between the improving material life and the deteriorating mental and cultural life, and between the popular masses' growing desire for independence and their worsening political life. In order to eliminate this inequality and imbalance and achieve harmonious development in all the material, mental and cultural and political aspects of life of the working masses, one must follow the path of socialism. However, because of their class nature, the imperialists are not only failing to break with capitalism but also getting more and more reactionary, contrary to man's inherent desire for independence.

As inequality and imbalance, as well as the reactionary nature and anti-popular character of imperialism, are now growing in capitalist society, the contradiction between the masses of the people, who desire to live and develop independently, and the capitalist class is becoming more serious, and capitalism is precipitating itself into ruin.

Contemporary imperialism is in a dilemma internally and externally, and is making frantic efforts to free itself from the daily aggravating, catastrophic crisis.

The U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries are concentrating the spearhead of their attack on the socialist countries, which are the bulwark of peace and progress, and are brazenly attempting to stamp out the struggle of the progressive people of the world who desire chajusong. As the leader has said, the imperialists are now dancing around wielding a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other. The schemes of the imperialists are becoming ever more vicious and crafty as they try to bring the people of the socialist countries and other progressive people throughout the world to their knees by threatening and blackmailing them militarily, bribing and subordinating them economically and disrupting them ideologically and culturally.

Whenever imperialism faces a crisis, its reactionary and regressive nature increases and it makes desperate efforts to maintain its existence. The frenzied efforts of the imperialists are not an expression of their strength; they reveal their vulnerability. The more reactionary the imperialists become and the more frenzied the efforts they make, the more the people will be awakened to revolutionary awareness, and the day of the collapse of imperialism will draw nearer.

It is an indisputable fact that the end of contemporary imperialism is nigh, and it is historically inevitable that imperialism will perish and socialism triumph.

However, imperialism will not fall of its own accord. It can be defeated only by the revolutionary struggle of the working masses led by the working class.

Building up the subject of the revolution is decisive in destroying imperialism and winning victory in the revolution. In particular, it is important to strengthen the working-class party, the vanguard detachment of the revolution, and to enhance its role.

If we are to strengthen the revolutionary forces we must correctly analyse and appraise the changes that have taken place in social and class composition.

Since the end of the Second World War social and class composition in the capitalist countries has undergone a great change. As the mechanization and automation of production has been promoted with the advance of technology in the developed capitalist countries, so the number of people who engage in physical labour has been considerably reduced, whereas the number of those who do technical and mental labour has increased rapidly and they have become the overwhelming majority of the working people.

It is a law that as society progresses, so the technical and cultural standard of the workers improves and the number of intellectuals increases.

Certainly, it is true that the rapid growth in the number of intellectuals greatly influences the working people towards petit bourgeois ideology. Particularly in a capitalist society where systematic revolutionary education is impossible, it is unavoidable that many intellectuals are tainted with bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideas. Therefore, it is difficult to win them over to the revolution. But we cannot say that the change in social and class composition has weakened the social and class basis of the communist and workers' parties or created unfavourable conditions for the socialist revolution. Neither the working people engaged in technical labour nor those in mental labour are owners of the means of production. There are some differences between them and physical labourers in their technical and cultural levels and in their working conditions, but there is an essential community between them in that they are all employed and paid by capitalists.

Today the number of working people—the conventional working masses plus the newly-emerged technical and mental labourers—employed by the capitalists accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of the working populations in the developed capitalist countries. This shows that the social and class basis of the communist and workers' parties has, far from being weakened, actually been strengthened.

The point at issue is how the communist and workers' parties should conduct political work to make the broad working masses revolutionary and win them over, to suit the change in social and class composition.

The working masses do not take part in the revolution spontaneously. Even the working class can work for the revolution only when they have acquired class awareness.

Awakening the working class and other working masses to revolutionary consciousness is all the more urgent at the moment. The working class of today cannot simply be identified with the proletariat of the past. Needless to say, the working class in socialist society is not proletarian, but even the working class in the developed capitalist countries is also different from the proletariat who, according to the classics of the previous age, had nothing to lose but their chains. Property status is not the only factor that prompts a man to take up the revolutionary cause.

We should not say that a man is impelled to revolution only by hunger and poverty. An independent man's basic desire is to be the master of his own destiny, the master of the state and society. As the leader has said, there will always be resistance where *chajusong* is trampled upon, and a revolutionary struggle where there is resistance.

The intellectuals in our country before it was liberated from Japanese imperialist rule received better treatment than the ordinary workers and were comparatively well-to-do.

However, their attitude towards imperialism was revolutionary because they suffered national discrimination as colonial intellectuals.

Even though the standard of living of the technical and mental workers in the developed capitalist countries has risen, they are ill-disposed towards the capitalist system and desire an independent life, free from the rule of capital, because they still suffer capitalist exploitation and oppression. Their desire for an independent life means that they aspire to socialism. As a matter of fact, most of the intellectuals in capitalist countries sympathized with socialism at one time. Their failure to continue to fight for socialism was due to the lack of proper ideological education and leadership rather than to limitations to their social and class positions.

The party of the working class is always the principal factor in making the working masses revolutionary and winning them over. Unless the party is strengthened ideologically and organizationally and party work methods improved to accord with the actual situation, it is impossible to lead the masses to become class-conscious and organized, unite them behind the party and strengthen the revolutionary forces. Expecting success in the revolution without giving precedence to the work of building up the subject of the revolution by strengthening the party and rallying the masses behind it, would be as stupid as wishing to gather fruit without tending a tree.

If it is to be strengthened, the party must, above all else, develop itself on the principle of guaranteeing its monolithic ideology and leadership and acquire a new guiding ideology and theory that enables it to strike its roots deep

among the broad masses, including the intellectuals, and lead them to revolution. The revolutionary theory is not a dogma, but a guide to action. The party must develop its revolutionary theory and improve its work method steadily to suit the changes in the situation, based on the principle of the independent position and decisive role of the popular masses. This is the way to make the broad sections of the masses revolutionary, win them over and lead the revolution to make a new upsurge.

We must have a clear understanding of the true nature of modern imperialism, which is blustering and making desperate efforts before its doom, and must hold the conviction that its downfall is inevitable. Only then can we maintain an unshakable revolutionary stand with a firm confidence in and optimism about victory in the revolution.

In order to assess today's revolutionary situation accurately and adhere to the revolutionary stand, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the superiority of socialism and its inevitable triumph.

We must see historical development since the Second World War as the history of victorious socialism.

The defeat of fascist Germany and Japanese imperialism and the victory of the Soviet Union in the Second World War meant the great victory of socialism and dealt a fatal blow to imperialism.

As a result of this war, many new socialist countries emerged in Europe and Asia, and socialism has developed to become a worldwide system. Today many countries of Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa are advancing towards socialism. The magnetism of socialism has grown stronger than ever, and socialism has become a beacon of hope for the progressive people throughout the world.

Of course, the development of socialism has not been smooth. The birth of the new and its victory are always attended by difficulties.

Socialist countries had to overcome a series of difficulties because they were beating an untrodden path.

The transition from capitalism to socialism is the most deepgoing social transformation in the history of mankind. Socialism has to pave the way for its own development through an arduous and protracted struggle to sweep away all the rubbish that has been accumulated over thousands of years.

In particular, because imperialism remains in the world, the struggle for the victory of socialism involves a fierce and complicated struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

Originally, the socialist countries took over backward economies and technology, but they were unable to concentrate their efforts on economic construction from the first. The working class which had taken power was faced with the urgent task of effecting a thoroughgoing social change—the abolition of the old exploiting system and the establishment of a new socialist system—and of safeguarding the revolution against a counterrevolution. For instance, the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, had to wage a difficult and complicated struggle, in capitalist encirclement, to ensure the victory of the socialist system and shortly afterwards, shouldered a heavy burden in the Second World War. In the postwar period, too, the Soviet Union had to put great efforts into defence construction to safeguard socialism against the cold war policy of the imperialists. The people of socialist countries had to build socialism and defend the revolution while countering the military threat and economic blockade of the imperialists, and, at the same time, make great efforts to support the revolutionary movement in the world and the struggle of the progressive people of the world to build a new society.

Considering these factors, we can say that the successes achieved by socialist countries in economic construction are tremendous, not to mention the achievements in the political, ideological and cultural fields. In a period of a little over half a century, since the first socialist country emerged, socialist countries have made greater economic, scientific and technological progress than capitalist countries have done in hundreds of years. In addition they have laid solid foundations for progressing even more rapidly in the future.

Historical experience has proved unequivocally that socialism is superior beyond compare to capitalism and has unconquerable vitality.

There is a great gulf between life under socialism, where the masses of the people equally enjoy independent and creative activities to the full as masters of the state and society, and that under capitalism, where people become the slaves of money and seek only their own pleasure. A man whose mind has been paralysed by capitalist ideology cannot see the difference.

It is obvious, when socialism strikes root deep in the future and the remnants of the old society have been eradicated and so the political and ideological unity and the creative power of the people become stronger, that the socialist system will demonstrate its advantages more clearly and that in the near future socialist countries will outstrip the developed capitalist countries by far even economically and technologically.

Of course, we cannot say that so far socialist countries have brought the superiority of the socialist system fully into play.

Frankly speaking, they have deviated sometimes to the right and sometimes to the "left" in managing the new social system. Deviations occurred in the process of establishing the socialist system, but in particular, grave mistakes were made in finding answers to new problems as to how the revolution and construction should be promoted after the establishment of the socialist system. A series of serious deviations were also made in dealing with the mutual relations between the socialist countries which carry on the revolution and construction in different historic conditions. All this has tarnished the image of socialism.

These deviations have nothing to do with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system. They are due totally to the fact that those who administer the socialist system are not experienced and fully prepared politically and ideologically.

The struggle between socialism and capitalism is the struggle between the new and the old. That the new emerges victorious and the old perishes is an immutable law of historical development. This law will never change, though the victory of the new may be attained only after experiencing twists and turns.

The development of the history of mankind is the process of realizing *chajusong* for the masses of the people, the subject of history. A new thing is that which contributes to realizing *chajusong* for the masses in the course of historical development; an old thing is that which, on the contrary, restrains the realization of *chajusong* for the masses. Capitalism was a new system compared with feudalism when it abolished the feudal caste system and realized bourgeois freedom and equality. However, it became an old one which ran counter to the development of history by trampling upon the masses' desire for independence, the desire to become fully-fledged masters of society, free from not only feudal fetters but also capitalist exploitation and oppression. Just as there can be no capitalist who does not seek profits, so there can be no capitalism that does not exploit and oppress the working masses.

The path of socialism is the only way to satisfy the desire of the masses to become real masters of the state and society, free from exploitation and oppression. Capitalism, no matter how it may be beautified and embellished, cannot throw off its old form of the exploiting society. It is only in socialist society that the popular masses can hold the position of complete masters in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and play their role as masters. Socialist society is the new society which conforms to the independent character of the masses and the requirements of social development.

The old may disguise itself as the new and the dying may temporarily seem to be reviving. However, the old has no future because it is perishing. Revolutionaries must

not be misled by passing phenomena but clearly distinguish the new from the old; they must fight for the victory of socialism to the end, convinced that the new will, without fail, emerge victorious.

If we are to adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and follow the path of socialism to the very end, we must enhance the leadership role of the party to meet the requirements of the development of socialist society in the given period.

As socialist construction makes headway in socialist countries, so the material and cultural standard of living of the working class and other working masses rises, their cultural and technical qualifications generally improve and the number of intellectuals grows considerably. As socialism approaches the higher phase of communism, the differences between physical and mental labor diminish and the whole of society becomes intellectual. This accords with the law of social progress. This, however, does not mean that the working-class character of socialist society changes. The process of change and development in socialist society is a process in which class distinctions disappear gradually and the whole of society becomes working-class. In socialist society intellectuals can be regarded as the working class which engages in mental labour. As socialist society makes progress, so the working-class character of this society is not weakened but, on the contrary, it is strengthened still further.

Socialist society is a society which meets the inherent desire of the working class, and this desire is that all the people be provided with full *chajusong* by opposing selfishness and on the basis of collectivism. This desire of the working class agrees with the common human aspiration to *chajusong*.

Because socialist society is a society which meets the inherent desire of the working class, socialism and communism can be built only under the leadership of the party which is the vanguard detachment of this class. The further the building of socialism and communism proceeds, the more the leadership of the party should be strengthened, instead of being weakened. Without the party's leadership it would be impossible to ensure the unity of the people in ideology and will, display the superiority of collectivism that is inherent in socialism, and beat the untrodden path of communism.

Strengthening party leadership means improving the standard of party work in keeping with the developing situation, while maintaining the revolutionary principle of the working class in the revolution and construction. If a party fails to see the developing situation and retains outdated theories and methods, it will commit dogmatic and subjective mistakes; if it abandons the revolutionary principle of the working class on the plea of a changed situation, it will make revisionist and reformist errors.

The working-class party which leads socialist construction must concentrate every effort on strengthening and enhancing the role of the subject of the revolution by improving party work.

It is only when the subject of the revolution is strengthened and its role improved that we can succeed in harnessing nature and transforming society and also emerge victorious in the fight against the enemy. Needless to say, it is important in bringing out to the full the superiority of the socialist system to lay firm material and technical foundations for socialism and improve the method of managing the socialist economy. But it is more important to strengthen the subject of the revolution. It is people that develop the economy and technology and it is also people that manage the socialist system. Therefore, the superiority of the socialist system cannot be displayed unless the subject of the revolution is strengthened.

Strengthening the subject of the revolution is also essential in preventing the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism. The great leader has said that a man with a well-trained body will not fall ill even if he is attacked by disease. However violent the imperialists' desperate manoeuvres may be, revisionism and reformism cannot raise their heads when the subject of the revolution is strong.

We must always seek the key to victory in the revolution and construction in the subject, not in the objective conditions, and seek the basic method and means of promoting the revolution and construction in strengthening the subject and enhancing its role.

The strengthening of the subject of the revolution must begin with the consolidation of the party, the core and leading force of the subject.

When the party is sound ideologically, the masses can be sound in their ideology; when the party suffers from ideological malady, the masses also suffer from ideological sickness. It is only when the party is united that the masses can be united; when it is divided, the masses will be divided. Therefore, primary attention must be paid to maintaining the purity of the party's revolutionary idea, improving steadily its ideological and theoretical levels and cementing its organizational and ideological unity and cohesion.

In order to strengthen the subject of the revolution, it is also imperative to make the broad masses revolutionary and unite them closely around the party.

The education of the people in the revolutionary ideology of the working class must be intensified in step with the improvement in their material and cultural lives and in their cultural and technical standards, which rise with the progress of socialist construction. If not, a cavity

might be created in their consciousness and bourgeois ideas can infiltrate. If this happens, people may lose confidence in socialism and communism and cease working for the revolution.

Enhancing the role of the subject ceaselessly is of decisive significance in promoting the revolution and construction.

The party's unified leadership in all fields of the revolution and construction must be fully ensured, and on this basis the creative zeal and activeness of the masses must be brought out to the maximum in accordance with the revolutionary mass line. The construction of socialism and communism is an undertaking for the masses and of the masses, so the only way to promote socialist construction is to encourage them to work willingly and with devotion. Any attempt to seek a clever way, other than this, will end in clinging to the capitalist method that has nothing in common with socialism and will cause grave and irrevocable consequences to socialist construction.

Our party has been able to lead the revolution and construction to victory in the arduous and complicated circumstances that are unprecedented in history because it has consistently strengthened the subject of the revolution and enhanced its role.

Under the difficult situation in which the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, have been occupying one half of our territory and perpetrating ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres against our Republic, our people have been carrying out two tasks at the same time—building socialism independently, and thwarting the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists in order to reunify the country. At present our people are fighting, bearing double and triple burdens on their shoulders. However, our party has always stuck fast to the revolutionary stand with the conviction that victory will be won, precisely because the subject of our revolution has been strengthened.

On the basis of a scientific review of the historical experiences of the Korean and world revolutions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song further developed the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theories in a creative way to suit the new situation, established the immortal *chuche* idea in his early years, and provided a contemporary guideline capable of leading the revolutionary movement in a steady upsurge. On the basis of the *chuche*-orientated principle of party building, he has strengthened our party organizationally and ideologically, established unbreakable ties between the party and the masses in every possible way and steadily enhanced the party's leadership role in all fields of the revolution and construction. In this way he has been leading our revolution to brilliant victory.

The great leader gave instructions that, in order to build socialism, the ideological fortress of communism must be conquered along with the material fortress and that,

to this end, the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—must be promoted on the principle of giving precedence to the work of transforming the people, the masters of society, along communist lines. In this way a correct way of continuing the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and of achieving the cause of communism has been elucidated for the first time in history.

Following the path indicated by the great leader, our party has been building socialism successfully, without any deviation, and fully displaying the advantages of the socialist system.

Holding high at all times the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, our party has been fighting resolutely against the imperialist moves of aggression and war and safeguarding the eastern post of socialism with credit.

The U.S. imperialists lay stress on the strategic importance of South Korea, which is situated near Japan, their biggest ally, and which occupies a strategic point on the Asian continent, and so have not only turned South Korea into their nuclear war base to bring military pressure to bear upon us, but also converted it into an economic and political base against socialism in collaboration with the Japanese imperialists and other reactionaries in the world and are manoeuvring in every possible way to demonstrate the "supremacy" of capitalism on the Korean peninsula. Despite the desperate manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, our Republic has been advancing along the socialist road without the slightest vacillation. Encouraged by this, the South Korean people are fighting resolutely against the United States and for independence, against fascism and for democracy, thereby shaking the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism violently. The fact that our country, though small, is holding fast to its chajusong while building socialism successfully confronted by the allied force of imperialism is clear proof that socialism is in all ways superior to capitalism and has unconquerable vitality.

Our era by no means suits imperialism; it is an era of historical change in which imperialism is on the brink of ruin and the people of the world are marching forward boldly along the road of socialism, the road of independence.

The contemporary age requires that revolutionary people the world over should rise up as one in the struggle to inflict a decisive defeat on the doomed and desperate imperialists and create an independent new world. Opposing imperialism and defending chajusong is the common fighting task of the revolutionary people of the world today.

The subject of the struggle for chajusong in each country is the people of that country, whereas the subject of the struggle to oppose imperialism and make the world

independent consists of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the national-liberation movement in colonies, the Non-Aligned Movement, the world peace movement and other anti-imperialist, independent forces.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces are incomparably stronger than the imperialist forces. What is important is whether the anti-imperialist, independent forces fight in unity or not.

That unity is a decisive factor for victory in the revolution is an immutable truth. Particularly today, when the imperialists are aligned and allied in opposition to socialism and the progressive people of the world, it is essential for all the anti-imperialist, independent forces to fight in close unity.

In strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, it is particularly important to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties have the honourable tradition of having adhered to the revolutionary stand and fought in solid unity under the banner of proletarian internationalism. By carrying forward this tradition, all the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties must hold fast to the anti-imperialist stand and be rock-solid, based on the relations of comradeship, the relations of respecting and cooperating with each other against national egoism.

Modern imperialism is not only the enemy of socialism but also the common enemy of all the progressive people of the world who advocate peace and chajusong. It is only when the people of socialist countries and all the other progressive people of the world who advocate peace and chajusong are solidly united that they can emerge victorious in the struggle for independence against imperialism. The progressive people of the world must smash every manoeuvre of the imperialists for division and alienation and unite firmly under the banner of independence against imperialism, regardless of ideology, system and religious belief.

There is no doubt that if all the anti-imperialist, independent forces in the world fight as one in firm unity, they will be able to destroy imperialism and create an independent, new world.

Our party will make every effort to strengthen solidarity with the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world, particularly the socialist countries, the international communist movement and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The struggle of our people, who are advancing at the forefront of the struggle for independence against imperialism under the revolutionary banner of the chuche

idea, is a source of great encouragement to the progressive people of the world in their struggle for chajusong. We must take due pride in this.

Revolutionaries must fight on resolutely, always remembering the lessons of history as well as being confident in the future. There still remain the imperialists who brutally massacred and plundered our people in the past and are now watching for a chance to commit further acts of aggression. In this situation it would be a grave mistake to assume that our struggle to create an independent, new life will be plain sailing. Just as today's happy, new, socialist life has been provided for us through the arduous and bloody struggle of our revolutionary predecessors and patriotic people, so the complete victory of socialism and the eventual triumph of our revolution can be won only through our people's indomitable struggle against imperialism.

Our party has been entrusted with a noble historic mission to lead our revolution to victory in the present complicated circumstances. All party members and other working people must march forward dynamically along the road of socialism and communism, solidly united behind the great leader and the party, under the unfurled revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

South Korea

Seoul Students Protest Leader's Detention
OW2309110888 Tokyo KYODO in English
1056 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 KYODO—South Korean college students clashed with riot police here Friday during a demonstration to protest police detention Thursday night of a student leader.

About 300 students hurled more than 200 fire bombs and many stones at riot police while the police fired tear-gas canisters and hurled many of the stones back on streets near Korea University.

The one-hour clash took place after the students held a rally at the university to protest against the detention of Student Council leader O Yong-sik, 22, a student at the university.

In the rally, some students warned of actions to sabotage the Seoul Olympic Games unless the Student Council leader is released.

O Yong-sik was detained on charges of allegedly plotting a meeting of South and North Korean students last month, which proved abortive.

The student, who had been wanted by security authorities, was detained after attending an antigovernment rally at Yonsei University here Thursday.

Disruption of Olympics Threatened

SK2509010088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] Student activists threatened to disrupt the ongoing Olympics unless the leader of an influential student body is not freed from police custody.

In a press conference Friday, the Seoul area Confederation of the University Students' Councils said that it would go into action unless police release its president O Yong-sik, 22, a Korea University senior in the department of law.

According to the claims of the confederation, O was unlawfully led away by police and is being questioned by the security division of the Seoul Metropolitan Police.

It threatened that it would sabotage the men's marathon and other Olympic matches in case O is not freed by Tuesday.

Meanwhile, eight members of the Council of Democratic Families, a body of the families of dissidents jailed, staged a sit-in protest for one hour at police headquarters Friday, demanding an interview with O.

The student leader who had been on the wanted list for his role in connection with attempted talks with their North Korean counterpart was caught by police early last week near the campus of a major university.

No Not Considering 'Coalition Government'

SK2509005088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] President No Tae-u has said that he is not considering forming a coalition government with the opposition because "our Constitution is based on a presidential system."

In an interview with West German ZDF-TV, broadcast Friday, he said, "However with the opposition, which constitutes a majority in the Assembly, it is hoped to settle issues through political compromise (with the ruling party)."

When asked about the prospect of relationships with Eastern Bloc countries after the Olympics, he viewed.

"It is natural (for us) to aim at creating peace and enjoying mutual prosperity for us and further Northeast Asia's aims by improving relations on political dimensions as well as sports, cultural, and economic sectors."

He viewed that an about-face in reunification policy is dangerous and a solution to the division of the country would be found through "various progresses."

During the one-hour interview, with 10 minutes of it broadcast in a "Super Seoul" program, the interviewer centered his questions on whether No has planned to release political prisoners only to hear his stock answer.

"Of course, I have an intention (to do). My will is to grant clemency to those who are committed to mending their old ways and joining in a new society. [quotation marks as published]

"...There is no person put in jails for political conviction at present," he claimed.

In the meantime, a Chongwadae news release containing a full context of the interview in the Korean version, used the title of "His Excellency" before the name of No, probably for the first time.

No had refused it even before his inauguration to build up an image as a "friendly" president, quite different from his predecessors.

DJP To Recommend 'Sweeping' Prisoner Release
SK2509005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party will recommend President No Tae-u conduct "sweeping" release of prisoners in commemoration of National Day on October 3, sources said yesterday.

It sees leniency as inevitable to fuel the "harmony and reconciliation" among the people, generated by the Olympic Games.

A senior official said, "A positive decision by the President is needed to calm down opposition offensives against the ruling camp."

"I understand the party would ask President No to abandon rigid criteria on political prisoners," he said.

The administration claims that there are "no more than" 40 political prisoners but they are not entitled to leniency as they have been "either involved in violence or sympathize with the Pyongyang regime."

There is a high possibility of setting free Yi Tae-pok and Chang Ki-pyo, leading dissidents whose release are strongly demanded by the opposition, among others.

An association of families of political convicts and ex-political convicts put the number of political detainees at 658. They include 76 leftists charged with espionage activities, 404 pro-leftists, 67 involved in labor struggles, and 27 convicted of disturbing presidential and parliamentary elections.

Kim Tae-chung Says U.S. Forces Should Remain
SK2409234588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung has said withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea "would be possible only" if there were peaceful relations between the South and North Korea.

"But as far as I know, most Korean people don't want the withdrawal," the leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy said in an interview with NBC-TV aired Friday.

Kim said the commander of U.S. forces in Korea was partly responsible for the 1980 Kwangju massacre.

"I think he was not directly responsible for the miserable incident, but was responsible for failing to forestall the massacre" in which an official tally says some 200 were killed and over 800 wounded.

But he said he didn't want political retaliation against those responsible for the massacre.

Referring to anti-American sentiment, Kim said, "Most Koreans do not regard America as their enemy, but they just oppose the American policy which has long supported military dictatorial regimes in Korea."

In a separate interview with West German ZDF-TV yesterday, Kim ruled out military intervention after the Olympic Games "because the people's power has grown to a considerable degree."

Gen Yi Indicted for Attack on Journalist
SK2509004488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] The Army Headquarters announced yesterday that Brig-Gen [Brigadier General] Yi Kyu-hong, 46, who is alleged to have directed the attack on O Hong-kun, city editor of the CHUNGANG ECONOMIC DAILY, and three others have been formally arrested.

The three others arrested include Maj Pak Chol-su and Captain An Son-ho, according to the Army announcement.

It further said Maj Gen Yi Chin-paek, former commander of the Army Intelligence Command, was forced to retire accepting responsibility for the incident. But he was not indicted in the case, it said.

Another, Brig-Gen Yun Ki-tae, who is alleged to have tried to cover up the case by changing the color of the sedan used in the attack, was also ordered to retire without indictment, it said.

The Army Headquarters also announced that the three hitmen—Sergeants Nam Chong-song, Kim Ung-chip, and Yi U-il—will not face indictment on the ground that they were acting under orders.

They were just referred for due punishment by the Army unit to which they belonged, it said.

According to a high ranking Army source, the drop of prosecution against Maj-Gen Yi was because he was not directly involved in the incident.

Audit Uncovers Irregularities of Public Officials
SK2509000788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 25 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The Office of Audit and Inspection uncovered 5,418 "irregularities" involving 530 public officials in 4,566 state organizations from August 1 last year through July 31.

A spokesman for the state watchdog organization said yesterday that 134 of the 530 public officials involved in irregularities were referred to the prosecution or internal disciplinary committee for punishment.

At the same time, OAI selected 28 exemplary public servants during the same period and rewarded them in recognition of their outstanding clean-handness.

Successful auditing and inspection of state affairs prevented over 153 billion won from being misappropriated, the spokesman explained.

The number of irregularities uncovered in the course of the OAI inspection last year represented a slight increase over the year before but the number of public officials implicated saw a slight decrease, he said.

Of irregularities, 1,266 cases or 23 percent were associated with authorization of business licenses of varying kinds.

The number of irregularities involving public projects stood at 801 or 15 percent and those involving budget accounting procedures 627 or 12 percent, he said.

RDP Seeks Special Prosecutor for Corruption
SK2509011688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 25 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party is seeking to introduce a special prosecutor system for the National Assembly's probe into corruption scandals of the Fifth Republic.

"Establishing facts regarding the corruption scandals of Former President Chon Tu-hwan and his family should receive the highest political priority after the Olympics," RDP president Kim Yong-sam told reporters yesterday.

"We are studying the possibility of appointing a special prosecutor from among lawyers and giving him the full authority of a public prosecutor," he said.

Kim said his party is studying law revisions necessary for introducing the new system.

He went on, "Settling the investigation into the Fifth Republic irregularities at an early date is desirable. But we don't have to stick to a time limit."

He was countering the position of ruling party lawmakers that the Assembly's probe into the corruption scandals should be concluded by this year's end.

Balance of Payments Surplus Over \$8 Billion
SK2409062788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] The nation's balance of international payments chalked up \$8,007 million in surplus for the first eight months of this year, up \$1,941 million from the year before, the Bank of Korea reported yesterday.

If the current trend continues, the current account surplus for the whole year is expected to surpass the \$11 billion mark, although the government had planned to curb the surplus to \$9.5 billion.

The August figure was \$839 million, a sharp decline from the previous month's \$1,094 million, thanks to the government's market opening measures.

The trade surplus declined from \$849 million in July to \$524 million in August, bringing the total for the eight months to \$6,137 million on a balance of payment basis.

In the non-trade sector, the surplus registered \$199 million in August, and a total \$779 million during the eight months due to growing tourism income and reduced payment of foreign debt.

Net unrequited transfer increased to \$116 million in the same month from \$107 million in July, spurred by massive remittance by Korean residents overseas. As a result, the eight-month total amounted to \$1,091 million, up \$395 million from the year before.

In the trade balance with major trading partners, the nation reduced the surplus with the United States by \$756 million to \$5,337 million and also narrowed the deficit with Japan by \$1,175 million to \$2,833 million during the first eight months on a customs clearance basis.

The capital account amounted to \$1,091 million in surplus as domestic industries have continued to increase short-term loans.

The growing current account surplus brought the foreign exchange reserves to \$10,716 million at the end of August, up from \$3,615 million at the end of last year.

For imports, office equipment registered a 158.6 percent increase in August, aircraft imports increased 142.2 percent, non-ferrous metals 76.5 percent and crude oil 61 percent.

Poll Results on Post-Olympic Situation Issued
SK2609073788 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO
in Korean 22 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Our people generally believe that considerable progress has been made since the birth of the Sixth Republic in such fields as the promotion of political democratization, freedom of the press, the introduction of autonomy in various fields of society, and the improvement of North-South relations. However, they still assume a negative attitude in evaluating the government's economic policy, including its efforts for price stability, eradication of real estate speculation, improvement of ordinary people's livelihood, and elimination of provincialism and other social corruption and irregularities. This has been learned through a recent public opinion survey conducted by the CHUNGANG SVP, a public opinion survey organ of CHUNGANG ILBO Newspaper Company, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of its founding.

The survey was conducted with a total of 1,800 respondents, who are eligible voters, for 4 days from 6 to 9 August. The survey asked the respondents approximately 14 questions related to President No Tae-u's administrative achievements in the political and social fields. In the survey, five points were given to the answer "He is doing very well," 4 points to the answer "He is generally doing well," three points to the answer "He is doing about average," two points to the answer "He is generally not doing well," and one point to the answer "He is not doing well at all." Four questions received three points or more, which represents an affirmative response. They concerned political affairs, including democratization in politics. Six questions received 2.5 points or lower, which represents a negative response. They concerned economic policies, including price increase. Four questions received between 2.5 and 3 points, a neutral response. They concerned foreign debts, irregularities in the education field, violation of human rights through torture, and instability on campuses.

Some 32.9 percent of the respondents said "The political situation after the Olympics will become more stable than now," while 26.3 percent said "The political situation will not change even after the Olympics." Thus, 59.2 percent of the respondents expressed an optimistic view about the political situation after the Olympics. On the contrary, only 28.3 percent of the respondents expressed worries about the political situation after the Olympics.

In connection with the investigations of the irregularities during the Fifth Republic, 56 percent of the respondents said "Former President Chon Tu-hwan should come to the Assembly and testify there." However, 63.4 percent of the respondents said "Criminal punishment should not be imposed, but property should be confiscated to the state."

In connection with the interim evaluation President No Tae-u promised during the election campaign, 51.6 percent of the respondents agreed that "overall state affairs

should be included in the interim evaluation." Some 42.3 percent insisted that the method of the interim evaluation should be "through a public opinion survey with the people"; 41.8 percent insisted that it should be "through a national referendum."

Regarding the degree of support for political parties, 23.2 percent supported the PPD, 15.9 percent supported the NDRP, 15.6 percent supported the DJP, and 14.4 percent supported the RDP. It can be noted that the order of the political parties in terms of the number of votes attained by them during the last presidential and general elections has been completely changed. The order of the political parties in terms of the number of votes attained during the elections was the DJP, the RDP, the PPD, and the NRP.

On the respondents' impression of North Korea, 54.9 percent indicated "dictatorship," 50.7 percent pointed to "the Kim Il-song-Kim-Chong-il hereditary system," 17.8 percent indicated "poverty," and 12.5 percent said "aggressor." However, some respondents revealed such affirmative impressions of North Korea as "equality" (2 percent), "organizational society" (7.2 percent), and "independence" (1.8 percent).

On the question of withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, 44.7 percent of the respondents said, "They should not withdraw," 34.3 percent said, "They should withdraw some time in the future," 18.2 percent said, "They should withdraw in a phased way from now on," and 1.7 percent said, "They should withdraw immediately." Thus, 54.2 percent insisted on the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

On North-South student talks, 79.3 percent of the respondents said "They should be held through the government channel." This indicates that some radical students' assertions and moves in connection with national reunification, as well as their struggle for North-South student talks in Panmunjom last summer, were far from supported by the people.

Some 50.6 percent expressed optimistic views on national reunification, while 48.4 percent expressed pessimistic views. Of those respondents who expressed optimistic views, 39.6 percent said, "National reunification will be possible in the year 2000, about 10 years from now," and 34.4 percent said, "National reunification will be possible in 20 to 30 years."

Regarding the economic field, the respondents indicated the following as serious pending problems: the current price increase (45.1 percent), labor-management disputes (38.6 percent), real estate speculation (36.8 percent), and the wide gap between the rich and the poor (33.1 percent).

Choe, Shevardnadze To Attend UN Group Meeting
SK2309234088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 24 Sep 88 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Hye-won: "'Northward Policy' Under Test at United Nations"]

[Text] The U.N. General Assembly that opened Sept. 20 has become the first arena for the Korean government to test the fruits of its new "northward policy" and the changes in international relations surrounding the nation, the host of the largest ever Summer Olympic Games.

For the first time in its 40-year history, Korea will address the General Assembly despite its status as an observer in the agency.

Korean officials call it a "victory of Korean diplomacy."

When last month it let 10 Western nations request permission for south Korea to address the General Assembly on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, it had enough reasons.

As it has initiated a new policy towards Communist countries since the inauguration of President No Tae-u, the Korean government wanted to tell something about what it has done to the representatives from all over the world. Another factor that made it dare for the proposal is, of course, its position as the host of the Olympic Games.

But the Korean attempt seemed to fail, at first, when north Korea, apparently embarrassed and stimulated, had its allies in the Soviet bloc request that it also be allowed to give an address on the presence of U.N. and U.S. troops in the south.

Compromise was reached Wednesday. The General Committee, composed of the Assembly's 24 vice presidents, announced that both the south and north will be allowed to speak on the same subject, "Peace and Reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula."

Foreign Ministry officials said it is the first compromise between the two Koreas in an international setting since independence in 1948.

"Frankly speaking," one said, "the result at the United Nations is exactly what we wanted when we applied for an address."

They did not object to equal time to north Korea from the first and the newly decided agenda itself is exactly what the government had in mind.

Although Foreign Ministry officials were reluctant to go into details, they hinted that continuous negotiations with Communist bloc countries helped achieving the compromise.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, who is the most plausible candidate to address at the United Nations as Korean representative in late October, is leaving for the United Nations today for one-week stay.

All he will do is, according to the itinerary, meet foreign ministers of traditionally friendly countries, including U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno. They also include foreign ministers of the Philippines, Indonesia, Ecuador, Singapore, Liberia, Greece, Chile.

The other important figures Choe is to meet include U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Meeting with Shultz at this time is meaningful because they met in Seoul in July before Korea's northbound policy brought any visible fruits.

A Foreign Ministry official said the U.S.-Korean foreign ministers' meeting will provide a good chance to discuss Korea's new policy toward East bloc countries as well as such pending issues as the relocation of the U.S. military base in Yongsan and security during the Games.

During the Choe-Uno talk, President No's forthcoming visit to Japan, possibly mid-November, will be the most important topic.

But it does not seem to be a coincidence that Choe visit the United Nations while the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Hungary are there, although his itinerary does not say anything about it.

Actually, Choe is to join Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in a group meeting at the United Nations Sept. 27.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan planned a luncheon of heads of state and foreign ministers of 19 leading countries of the free world—16 NATO nations, Japan, Australia and Korea—at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Tuesday.

It was the first time Korea was invited to a summit of leading countries, according to a Foreign Ministry official, but No could not accept the invitation because of his busy domestic schedule during the Olympic Games in Seoul.

But the United States is known to have substituted the luncheon with a group meeting later because not many heads of state are to participate in it. The group meeting will feature a speech by the Soviet foreign minister. Choe is to attend the meeting.

If realized, the meeting between foreign ministers of Korea and the Soviet Union, hostile nations for more than 40 years, will surely signify a new phase in their relationship.

A meeting between government representatives of the two countries was beyond imagination even last year. However, the possibility at the present is not so dim.

Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned south Korea by name for the first time in a recent speech and made it clear that he is willingly to have economic relations with Seoul.

Gorbachev's remarks drew more attention as they were made while diplomats and athletes of his country are formally visiting Seoul for the first time after World War II.

In Seoul, there are strong suggestions that the two may exchange trade offices by the end of this year and set up formal ties next year.

A meeting with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi is likely, too.

It is very plausible for the two foreign ministers to meet each other to talk about details related with the opening of permanent missions in each other's capital.

Choe told reporters earlier that the Korean government will open the mission in Budapest in November.

Choe and Varkonyi can also discuss development of the missions into a full, diplomatic relationship as their joint statement early this month said.

Choe is to return home Oct. 1 to be in time for the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games Oct. 2.

When he comes back, he may bring surprising news like exchanges of trade offices with the Soviet Union and government trade representatives with China.

North-South Talks at UN Sought
SK2509000388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 25 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su is to ask UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to arrange talks between South and North Korean ambassadors to the United Nations.

"I'm not sure whether the North will accept our proposal for the ambassadorial talks," Choe told reporters yesterday before leaving to attend UN General Assembly session.

Choe first proposed a meeting between South and North Korean UN mission chiefs in June.

During his seven-day visit, Choe is scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, and foreign ministers from various other countries.

"Now that the Olympics are under way in Seoul, the talks are expected to focus on developments on and around the Korean peninsula," Choe said.

He said his ministry has judged recent diplomatic overtures by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev toward Asian countries are worth paying attention to.

"We exchanged views with our friendly countries, but we made the judgment on our own," he said.

The ministry issued a statement Friday saying Gorbachev's proposal was positive and worth paying attention to.

Who will address the General Assembly, expected around the middle of next month, has not been decided, Choe said.

The General Assembly recently decided to allow both South and North Korean representatives to make a speech.

Choe did not deny that he may be dispatched to the United Nations again to give the speech.

View of UN Relationship
SK2509012788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 25 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea and United Nations"]

[Text] Few countries on earth are more historically connected with the United Nations than the Republic of Korea: from its founding in 1948 to its survival of North Korea's invasion two years later and the rehabilitation efforts that followed. And few countries having measurable UN connections have grown so viable as South Korea: a success story of UN patronage.

Yet it remains unadmitted to the United Nations. Seoul is now hosting the Summer Olympic Games—the biggest ever with one more country attending than the number of UN members and the second in Asia following Tokyo in 1964. Economically, South Korea has become the 10th most voluminous trade in the world.

Korea's UN nonmembership is a lingering vestige of the Cold War which is being exploited by the Pyongyang regime. Notwithstanding their outdated recalcitrance, Seoul is unmistakably proving itself to be a better catalyst than any others for East-West harmony and peace, the very goal of the United Nations. No words can be found to justify the bizarre state of keeping Korea out of the world body just to cater to the dogmatic absurdities spouted by Pyongyang Communists.

As such, it is good for the United Nations to have agreed to have both South and North Korea address its General Assembly in late October. It is bizarre, however, that it will be the first time for the world forum to hear such addresses, not to mention that no UN membership is granted.

Representatives of Seoul and Pyongyang will speak on "Peace and Reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula," a compromise subject hammered out by the General Committee. Pyongyang had tried, to no avail, to make the UN

forum once again the scene of harangue with its bombastic rhetoric.

The United Nations had seen South and North Korea engage in wasteful vote showdowns that led nowhere but to wasting their energies. This year, the world podium will provide them only with an opportunity, without voting contest, to make themselves heard on how to reconcile. This bespeaks that the Korean issue is going to be taken up in the context of East-West detente, not a tug-of-war of Cold War logic.

The Korean issue has thus far been made a bout between the patrons of each side in that Koreans had no chance to speak for themselves to the UN audience. The forthcoming precious occasion should not be a mere prolongation of the competition. Instead, it should be an opportunity for the Korean people to prove their maturity for reconciliation—hopefully, an exemplary case in the global quest for peace.

Notably since last July, when the government of President No Tae-u made a bold "northward" policy declaration, improvements in relations with the East Bloc have become tangible. Undeniably, the Seoul Olympiad has given impetus to that openness. The improvements have led us to become ever more anxious to make a breakthrough in the stalled relations with north Korea. It damages our national self-esteem and is a matter of pity if we, while playing host to an unprecedented level of East-West reconciliation, remain helpless to reconciling with our bretheren in the northern half.

The Pyongyang rulers, on their part, should squarely look at the ongoing trend to see what will really serve the good of the entire Korean people. Isolation, enforced just to maintain a grip on power, will find its limit and backfire. None can resist forever the world tide of openness.

Before it is too late, they are advised to adjust to the surging moves evolving in the interest of humanity and in the denial of the ideological dogmatism. For both sides of the peninsula, entering the United Nations simultaneously is a sensible and practical approach becoming of a global family member. We need to learn how to coexist in peace for mutual benefits—a process of restoring mutual trust toward the eventual unification of the divided land. The claim that simultaneous entry would only perpetuate the territorial division is no longer valid. Pyongyang should give second thoughts to that notion, unless it has an ulterior motive behind its rhetoric.

The United Nations, which was quite impotent at one time, has fortunately become able to play its role in the upkeep of world peace. Its successful involvement, of late, in regional conflicts testifies to promising prospects. Though the Korean problem is primarily up to Koreans themselves to solve, its positive role in that development is suggested. That role, clearing away the imbalance on the peninsula, merits one more significant credit for the United Nations.

Washington Seminar Considers Contacts With North
SK2409095988 Seoul HANGUK ILBO
in Korean 23 Sep 88 p 12

[YONHAP report from Washington]

[Text] The United States is reported to have heard the opinions of scholars concerned and specialists on a new policy toward North Korea in a seminar held on 14 September at the U.S. State Department. The policy is expected to be enforced if the Seoul Olympics are successful.

Considering it necessary to formulate a new policy toward North Korea if the Seoul Olympics are held without incident, the U.S. State Department arranged a seminar to hear the opinions of scholars specializing in communist affairs on such issues as the North Korean system, Kim Chong-il's succession to his father, and North Korea's relationship with the Soviet Union, China, and East bloc countries as a whole, because President No Tae-u's 7 July declaration went far ahead of U.S. policy toward North Korea and Japan's move toward lifting sanctions imposed on North Korea was imminent.

According to a scholar who took part, during the seminar these scholars noted the need for North Korea to come out of its shell and have frequent contacts with the international community, Western countries in particular, in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. These scholars recommended that the United States and North Korea promote exchange of scholars and that the United States allow U.S.-resident Koreans to invite their relatives in North Korea for family reunions.

While stressing the need for the United States to rescind, before anything else, its classification of North Korea as a terrorist state, a measure taken immediately after the downing of Korea Air passenger plane Flight 858, to promote such humanitarian projects as exchanges of scholars and U.S.-resident Koreans inviting their relatives in North Korea to visit them, these scholars said that the United States would immediately strike North Korea off the list of terrorist states if the Seoul Olympics are held without incident.

Six scholars specializing in communist affairs, including John Lewis, professor at Stanford University; Gari Ledyard, professor at Columbia University; Dr John Merrill from the U.S. State Department; So Tae-suk, professor at the University of Hawaii; Kim Il-pyong, a professor at the University of Connecticut specializing in Chinese affairs; and Kim Yong-taek, professor at Drexel University specializing in Soviet affairs, presented their dissertations at the seminar. The seminar was also attended by about 30 CIA and Defense Department officials in charge of South Korean and North Korean affairs, including Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Abramowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state in charge of intelligence and research.

Burma

State Department Announces Aid Suspension

BK2309124788 London BBC World Service in English
1200 GMT 23 Sep 88

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The United States is suspending aid to Burma after violent clashes between troops and antigovernment demonstrators over the past few days. The State Department said only emergency humanitarian assistance would be continued. American aid to Burma is estimated at over \$12 million. Meanwhile, Burmese opposition leaders have written to the country's military government demanding an end to the violence and the release of detainees. Christopher Gunness has the details:

[Begin recording] Aung San Suu Kyi, Aung Gyi, and Tin U have sent a letter to Prime Minister General Saw Maung demanding an immediate end to the shooting of antigovernment protesters. They have also demanded that a list of all those killed in the recent unrest should be published and handed over to religious organizations so that the necessary religious ceremonies can be carried out. Their letter also demands that arrests should stop and all those detained should be released.

In a statement to the BBC, Aung San Suu Kyi said that many posters bearing her name and appealing for an end to the general strike had gone up around Rangoon. She said she had made no such appeal and that the posters were the work of those who oppose the antigovernment movement.

Meanwhile, there is news that fighting has continued between the Army and students in Burma's second city, Mandalay. The action, which has taken place at the university, went on late into Thursday evening and though there are no details of casualties, reports say soldiers have arrested dozens of people. Pitched battles between troops and armed antigovernment groups are also reported from Taunggyi in the east of Burma and Toungoo in the central sector. However, the Army and local residents are said to be cooperating with each other to restore order in the garrison town of Meiktila. Soldiers are reported to have sold over 2,000 sacks of rice cheaply and distributed dozens free of charge. Meanwhile, workers in the Mann oil field in central Burma have pledged to continue their strike. In a statement, they said they will not return to work by 3 October as the government has demanded. However, employees of the defense industries in Rangoon and members of the Bureau of Special Intelligence and the criminal investigation division have returned to work. [end Recording]

Security Situation in Rangoon, Other Towns

BK2409143688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Acting upon reports given by the dutiful local people of North Okkalapa, security units on 22 and 23 September cleared various wards in North Okkalapa. The security units seized altogether 11 sets of walkie-talkies including 5 sets of RJ-27 type walkie-talkies from Eya-14 Street, North Ward, North Okkalapa; 2 sets of (?OM3B) type walkie-talkies and 2 sets of 60-B type walkie-talkies from Momma-14 Street and Thudama Street; and 2 sets from Bomma-13 and Bomma-11 Streets. It is learned that the walkie-talkie sets belong to the Ba-Da-Ya [expansion unknown] office in North Okkalapa.

At 1800 yesterday evening, security units opened fire at 20 looters and people bent on violence who were looting construction materials for building a new mausoleum in Kyandaw Cemetery. Five of the looters and people bent on violence were killed.

At 5000 this morning Eindawya strike center was raided to be cleared. No robed persons [Buddhist monks] were found but 50 destructive elements who were found there were arrested and 3 (?TE-11) public vehicles were seized from them.

At 2300 last night, a group of destructive elements in 26th Street between 86th and 87th Streets attacked the security units with jinglee [metal arrows fired from sling shots] and [words indistinct]. When the security units returned fire one destructive element was killed.

Twenty students, including 19 male students and 1 female student, who were detained briefly when Bassein strike center in the GTI compound in Mandalay was cleared on 20 September, were released at 1800 yesterday.

At about 2100 on 21 September 500 destructive elements surrounded and disturbed the People's Police Force station in (Thataung) village in An Township. When they failed to disperse them by firing warning shots the police force members asked the destructive elements to make way for them and they left for Kyaukpyu with 17 assorted weapons from the station.

They left behind three defective rifles in the station and it is learned that after the police left they demanded Kyat 40,000 from the village.

U Beida, a disturbance leader from Moulmein's Kyaikthok Pagoda, was arrested in his religious robes on 22 September. U Beida, accompanied by his followers Hla Kyi and Kyaw Soe, went to (Hnit Karen) village by train on 18 September to try to establish contact with insurgents. When he could not get any contact he left and was arrested together with Kyat 15,000 on his way back in Thanbyuzayat on 22 September.

More Strike Centers Cleared Throughout Country
BK2309172288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Following the issuance of announcements and orders by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, strike centers in townships throughout the country have been cleared.

Since 19 September, the following strike centers and places for delivering speeches in Rangoon Division have been cleared: No 1 High School in Insein, Gyogon Technical Institute, a building on the Withaka Pagoda compound, Kaba-Aye Pagoda, Mayangon, Kyaikwaing Pagoda, No 1 Middle School in North Okkalapa, No 7 Middle School in North Okkalapa, General Hospital in North Okkalapa, Panyangon Monastery in Mingaladon, No 1 Middle School in Mingaladon, Mingaladon Market Preaching Hall, in front of the Rangoon City Hall, in front of the Health Department on Theinbyu Road, in front of the Rangoon General Hospital, Rangoon University's Botataung Campus, in front of the U.S. Embassy, Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4 High Schools in Thingangyun, No 5 High School in Thuwana, the party unit office in Dawbon, the (?cooperatives) department in Dawbon, and (Kyaikdigon) Pagoda in Syriam.

Similarly, strike centers in all other towns, other than Sagaing Division's Singu and some places in Mandalay City, have been cleared and no disturbances or demonstrations have been reported.

Strike centers in Magwe Division except for Tilin, Pauk, Saw, Myaing, and Yesagyo have been cleared.

All strike centers in towns in the Chin State have been cleared.

Strike Leaders Announcement

BK2409084888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] At about 1000 on 19 September the strike committee of Kya-in Seikkyi announced that their strike center would be shut down. The strike leaders told the students at the strike center that the Defense Forces would arrest and kill the students in order to create misunderstanding about the Defense Forces and to instill fear. Some frightened students fled to (Supauk Khalok), (Tahtatchaung), and (Sichun) villages.

The angry parents of the students confronted and denounced the strike leaders and beat them up. The strike leaders came to get the students at night as the parents threatened them that they would be killed if their children did not return.

Shooting Reported in Rangoon, Mandalay, Monywa
BK2309144888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] At 2000 last night, security forces opened fire on violent looters, who were stealing shipping equipment from Warehouse No 30-31 at Rangoon's Kheilly Jetty, when they were unable to stop the looting. The looters dispersed; six looters were killed and three were wounded.

No demonstrations or disturbances were reported in Mandalay City. Some destructive elements fired 10 shots each with M-16 rifles at Mandalay Railway Station and No 6 Police Station, but they fled when security units returned fire.

At about 2100 last night, some destructive elements fired 50 shots from homemade guns at the Main Township Office microwave station and No 1 High School. Two of the destructive elements were wounded when security unit members returned fire and the destructive elements fled.

At 0800 on 21 September, five robed persons [Buddhist monks] who were members of the Galonni strike center came to the house of U Kyaw Shein in (Chaungpyin) Village in Thabeikkyin Township and demanded he hand over a licensed gun. When angry villagers tried to arrest them, two escaped, one was killed, and two were wounded. One hand grenade, some revolver shells, and jinglees [metal arrows fired from slingshots] were captured.

At about 1130 on 21 September, two suspicious persons were detained and interrogated by security unit members in Mergui. It is learned that two daggers and documents were seized from them.

Meetings Held in Mandalay

BK2309161988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Brigadier General Tun Kyi, chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Northwest Military Command, met with divisional-level departmental heads and supervisors of factories at 1000 on 21 September at the Mandalay Division Conference Hall.

At the meeting the commander explained in detail the need for the maintenance of law and order, peace and tranquility, rice distribution for the people, the smooth operation of transportation, the resumption of work by departmental personnel, and cooperation in the interest of the majority of the people.

The meeting ended at noon.

At 0900 today, Brig Gen Tun Kyi, commander of the Northwest Military Command and chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council, met with divisional-level departmental heads and

called on them to do their utmost in ensuring maintenance of law and order, peace and tranquility, the smooth and safe operation of transportation, and the easing of the people's hardship in obtaining food, clothing and shelter. He also discussed the need to give the utmost assistance to enable private and cooperative concerns to operate.

The meeting ended at 1030.

Opposition Rejects Government's Election Call
BK2309023588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Sep 88 p 6

[Excerpts] Burmese opposition leaders yesterday rejected a call by Burma's military government that they participate in elections.

"We think it is up to the government first to stop all the shooting and restore the country to its previous state when we could at least have proper democratic demonstrations, freedom of expression," prominent opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said.

"We are not going to do anything about it at the moment," she said.

The 43-year-old daughter of independence hero Aung San spoke with a radio interviewer after meeting with fellow opposition leaders General Tin U and Brigadier Aung Gyi.

She said they had asked the military government to order soldiers to stop shooting.

"You can't go on suppressing a popular movement by just shooting down people," she said.

Aung San Suu Kyi said that the shootings had further united the people against Burma's militaristic socialist power structure.

"All the people are still very united against it," she said. "They still want democracy, so the only cards they (the military rulers) have in their hands is the fact that they have weapons.

"You can't keep a whole country down just by force of arms."

She said the opposition leaders were still in contact with some student groups but others had gone underground.

"The students are planning some sort of move," she said. "They are not just going to sit and let things go on like this."

She said a government order that striking civil servants return to work by October 3 or face dismissal would not be obeyed.

"I don't think it would be possible to sack everyone who does not go back to work," she said. "If they did so they would not be able to get the government machinery to run again. "As long as the government is using oppressive methods to oppose the people's democratic movement I don't think they will succeed in getting the government machinery to run again."

Another opposition leader, Gen Tin U said he asked the regime to allow Red Cross crews to assist those who have been killed or wounded.

A few gunshots were heard in Rangoon overnight but Western diplomats reached by telephone said the level of violence had diminished greatly as the army moved to control a hostile populace.

Soldiers have set up checkpoints on main roads and are searching all buses and cars for weapons. Houses are being searched and citizens stopped in the street and frisked for weapons.

Troops hunted house to house through Rangoon's main business district yesterday for protest leaders and to order striking workers back to their jobs.

"They take over a city block and roust people out of their homes and enter to search," a witness said.

"If they find someone home, they ask: 'Why are you not at work?' Then they reportedly rough up people and tell them to get back to work tomorrow," a Western visitor said.

Western diplomats said that if soldiers found pro-democracy literature or newspapers they questioned residents roughly. One said troops were reported stealing valuables from homes they searched.

The envoys said leaders of hundreds of workers and student unions formed since August 28 in defiance of a 26-year ban on such organisations were the targets of the sweeps. [passage omitted]

In its first conciliatory move, the military replied to letters from opposition leaders calling for a meeting with coup leader and now Prime Minister Gen Saw Maung.

The reply, carried in the WORKING PEOPLES' DAILY and signed by Khin Nyunt, first secretary of Saw Maung's "Committee for the Restoration of Law and Order," was compromising in tone.

"We believe it is up to everyone to help bring about an end to violence and restore democracy," the letter said. It promised the military would conduct "free and fair elections." [passage omitted]

Calls for Continued Strikes

OW2309112388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT
23 Sep 88

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 23 KYODO—Antigovernment groups in Burma called on civil servants Friday to continue their strikes to oppose Prime Minister Saw Maung who took power in a military coup last Sunday.

Student and other groups issued a statement calling on civil servants to continue their strikes until October 3, the deadline set by Saw Maung for them to return to their jobs.

Informed sources here said the statement told civil servants to continue their strikes to demonstrate their refusal to work under a military government.

Meanwhile, three dissident leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi planned to meet at her home Friday afternoon to discuss Saw Maung's call for their cooperation in conducting a general election.

Suu Kyi in a statement on Thursday refused to participate in any election proposed by Saw Maung's military government.

In Rangoon, no clashes or gunfire were reported between the military and demonstrators between Thursday night and Friday morning.

The military was engaged in posting troops at government offices and other key public buildings here.

Of six newspapers banned the day after the coup, one pro-government paper resumed publishing from Thursday.

However, many printers working for the paper were continuing their strike.

Personnel Reporting to Work

BK2309173488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Following the issuance of announcements and orders by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, almost all personnel, except for those on leave or traveling, who would like to perform their duty to the state properly have reported back to work to carry out their duties in all states and divisions.

Workers in Magwe Division's (Khausharbin) oilfield, Mahn oilfield, and carbine gas factory have returned to work since 22 September.

Similarly, 90 percent of the personnel in Karen State's Pan-an, Kawkareik, Myawadi, and Hlaingbwe Townships have returned to work.

Over 90 percent [of the personnel] have reported to work in Thandaung Township.

As of yesterday 50 percent of the personnel had reported back to work in Tenasserim Division's Yebyu, Tavoy, Launglon, Thayetchaung, Kawthaung, Bokpyin, Tenasserim, Palau, and Kyunsu Townships.

In Pegu Division's Pegu, Daik-u, Waw, Kawa, and Thanatpin Townships 50 percent of the personnel returned to work, while 79.9 percent returned to work in Okpo, 85 percent in Yedashe, and over 90 percent in Toungoo, Oktwin, Pyu, Kyauktaga, Tantabin, Kyaukkyi, Shwekyin, and Paukkaung Townships.

More Personnel Said To Return

BK2409153988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Following the issuance of announcements and orders by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, almost all personnel, except for those on leave or traveling, who would like to perform their duty to the state properly have reported back to work to carry out their duties in all states and divisions.

In Pegu Division, 65 percent reported back to work in Pegu Township, 80 percent in Waw and Thanatpin Townships, 70 percent in Kawa Township, 75 percent in Nyaunglebin Township, and 65 percent in Daik-u Township

More personnel reported back to work in Tenasserim Division. Up to 60 percent returned to work in Mergui Township, 94 percent in Palau Township, 100 percent in Tenasserim Township, 93.23 percent in Kawthaung, and 60 percent in Bokpyin Township.

In the Mon State, 77.1 percent returned to work in Thanbyuzayat Township, and 74 percent in Ye Township.

Trade Minister Discusses Rice Distribution

BK2309151888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] At 1330 yesterday, Minister of Trade Colonel Able met with responsible officials from the Rangoon Military Command headquarters and four other military commands and gave instructions on ways to expedite rice distribution in the military where there are problems.

Minister Col Able ordered the speedy transportation and distribution of rice from Trade Ministry warehouses, which are well defended from looting. He designated 10,000 sacks of rice for No 1 Military Region, 10,000 sacks of rice for No 2 Military Region, 5,000 sacks of rice for No 3 Military Region, and 5,000 sacks of rice for No 4 Military Region.

The minister said the Trade Ministry and the respective military regions are to give the assistance necessary for speedy distribution of the rice to the people and plans have been drawn up to coordinate with the authorities concerned to continue to meet the people's need for food, clothes, and shelter and their welfare.

Foodstuffs Sent to Rangoon

*BK2309152288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] The Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council yesterday and today shipped foodstuffs, including 7,628 sacks of rice, 1,500 sacks of salt, 8,500 viss [1 viss equals 1.6 kg] of vermicelli, 6,280 viss of preserved fish, 11,440 viss of dried fish, 334 sacks of coconuts, 40 barrels of pig fat, 38 cases of eggs, 6 baskets of betelnut, and 5,000 baskets of charcoal to consumers in Rangoon Division.

Arrangements are being made to send fish and prawns from the Irrawaddy Division to Rangoon Division.

Mines Minister Meets Departmental Officials

*BK2309153988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] Minister of Mines Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin at noon today met with directors general and managing directors of the Ministry of Mines in the conference hall at the Office of the Defense Minister.

He called on them to organize and urge the personnel and workers in their respective departments to fully resume their duties. He said they should reach the lowest level in their organizational work and operate like commercial enterprises in their production work.

He added that they should give full benefits and rights to personnel and workers and urged them to report accurately in compiling records and data.

The meeting ended at 1400.

Education Minister Meets With Officials

*BK2309155888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] At noon today in the Ministry of Defense conference hall, Dr U Pe Thein, minister of health and acting minister of education, met with directors general and responsible officials of departments under the Ministry of Education.

At the meeting, the minister said that the current government had not seized state power, but had temporarily assumed state power because it had no other choice due to the deteriorating conditions in the state.

He said that currently the departmental machinery is not fully in operation because some personnel have failed to report to work. Matters should be organized so that people can return to work without losing their rights, and he wanted the directors general and officials to do their utmost in working for the welfare of the personnel in their charge, and to resume contacts and work with foreign and international agencies as soon as possible.

He told them to compile reports on losses caused by unscrupulous elements and urged them to work together to prevent any further losses and destruction in the future.

The meeting ended after he had issued these instructions.

Culture Minister With Meets Ministry Officials

*BK2309150888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] At 1445 today in the Ministry of Information conference hall, Major General Phone Myint, minister of culture and information, had a friendly meeting with directors general and department heads of the Ministry of Culture's Fine Arts Department and Culture Department and gave advice.

In giving advice, Minister Maj Gen Phone Myint said that the personnel must have nationalism, patriotism, and love for their respective departments, and serve sincerely and diligently. He said the personnel must be close and do their work with a spirit of cooperation and family spirit.

He said he regarded his meeting with the Culture Ministry personnel as a meeting with brothers and sisters, and said that he would also meet with lower-level personnel. He called on the department heads to work in accordance with the conduct of their leaders. He told the personnel that they should not be disheartened and demoralized, and that they could ask him for help at any time. He said he would help them any time.

He said it is essential that they be united at this time, and that if they are not united, they could again become slaves of another country. Therefore, they should not hold grudges against each other and they have to have tolerance to have success.

He told the personnel that they should discharge their duties toward the state with loyalty for whichever government comes to power, and that all personnel should discharge their duties in accordance with the public service personnel code of conduct. He called on them to report to their departments on time.

Red Cross Officials Call on Health Minister

*BK2309160088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] U Kyi, chairman of the Burma Red Cross Society, and U Tun Nyein, executive secretary of the society, called on Health Minister Dr U Pe Thein at 1400 today at the Ministry of Health.

They discussed the smooth and continuous operation of the Red Cross Society, the reorganization of various levels of the Red Cross, and the continuing receipt of assistance from international organizations.

The minister said the Health Ministry would do its utmost and give the necessary assistance.

Governing Councils Meet With Local Authorities

*BK2409152288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Chairmen of State and Divisional Law and Order Restoration Councils have met with departmental heads to hold discussions.

Brigadier General Aye Thaung, chairman of the Pegu Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Central Command, met with departmental heads, the commander of the divisional People's Police Force, and the head of the divisional office at 1300 yesterday at the divisional conference hall. The chairman explained the announcements and orders issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council and discussed establishment of law and order, peace and tranquility, provision of secure and smooth transport and communications, easing of people's problems in getting food, clothing, and shelter, and provision of assistance to cooperative and private concerns in their operations. The meeting also discussed collection of data on rice and paddy in the division. He urged the departmental heads to help in making all public service personnel to return to work to enable normal functioning of administrative machinery.

The meeting ended at 1530.

Brigadier General Maung Aye, chairman of the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council, met with members of the council at 1200 yesterday at the conference hall of the military command headquarters and discussed successful implementation of four objectives and responsibilities of the State Law and Order Restoration Council. The meeting also discussed systematic distribution of fuel to enable smooth operation of transportation, and distribution of rice and consumers goods for the people. The meeting also discussed the importance of not believing the rumors, the need for vigilance against manipulation from outside the country aimed at undermining the organizational policy of the country, and plans for establishment of law and order and peace and tranquility.

The meeting ended at 1300 after the questions from the departmental heads were answered.

Colonel Tin Aye, deputy commander of the Southeast Command, on behalf of the chairman of the Mon State Law and Order Restoration Council, met with departmental heads at 1030 on 22 September. The meeting discussed repair of telephone lines in Moulmein city, speedy repair of telephone lines in Mudon which were destroyed on 20 September, compiling inventories on rice in townships in Mon State, speedy milling of paddy from warehouses in Martaban, and distribution and sale of rice at (cooperative) rates to working people of Martaban.

Rail, Boat Services Resume in Regions

*BK2509145488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Sep 88*

[Text] In accordance with the work being done by divisional and state Law and Order Restoration Councils to ease travel and facilitate the flow of goods, rail services has resumed it is learned.

The Mandalay-Pyinmana passenger train started operating on 22 September; the Prome-[placename indistinct] mail train and the Pyinmana-Rangoon local train services resumed on 24 September; and the Mandalay-Rangoon passenger train and the Shwenyaung-Thazi shuttle train services resumed today. As a result, passengers can travel with ease, and the Law and Order Restoration Councils in states and divisions concerned are providing necessary assistance, it is learned.

Moreover, to ease the traveling of workers of factories, mills, and offices, arrangements are being made to begin operating circuit trains from 0700 on 26 September. More information is available at railway stations, it is learned.

Likewise, Toungoo-Pyuntaza-Nyaunglebin-Madauk and Pegu-Pyuntaza special rail services have begun to operate regular services today, it is learned.

Meanwhile, the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council have been trying to help ease the travel of people in the division. Beginning today, ferry boat services have resumed on the Bassein-Ngaputaw-(Didugon), the Bassein-Myaungmya, the Bassein-Ngaputaw, the Bassein-(Sinma); the Bassein-Thabaung, and the Bassein-Thechaung routes, it is learned.

Rail Services in Irrawaddy

*BK2409150188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Rail services along Bassein, Myanaung, Henzada, and Kyangin in Irrawaddy Division are running normally beginning 21 September and passenger transportation is running smoothly.

Security Units Kill 5 'Destructive Elements'
*BK2409145588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] At about 1800 yesterday security units searched a Hino vehicle from Rangoon with license plate No 69581 driven by U Tun Lin at a car gate at the entrance of Oktwin. They seized a .38 revolver and 12 shells and 9-mm shells from two convicts in the car.

It was learned that they were in a group of six persons who had planned to stage robberies in Chauk and around (Gwebyu) village. Action is being taken against them in accordance with the law at Oktwin People's Police Force station.

Security unit members opened fire at two destructive elements when they attacked the advance team of the security unit in charge of the security of the railway line in Shwethwa village in Yamethin. One of them was killed when the security unit opened fire.

Similarly, four destructive elements were killed when security unit members opened fire at 40 destructive elements who were looting oil well No 337 in Mahn oilfield.

Rangoon Said 'Tense, But Quiet' 24 September
*BK 409075588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT
24 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 24 (AFP)—The Burmese capital was tense but quiet early Saturday, with a speech from military ruler General Saw Maung pledging to go ahead with multi-party elections a hot topic for discussion, residents said.

There has been no immediate opposition reaction to Gen. Saw Maung's speech broadcast over state radio Friday urging people to cooperate to enable the military, which seized power Sunday [18 September], to hold elections and hand over power.

But three key opposition figures Aung San Suu Kyi, Tin U and Aung Gyi have agreed to unite to form an umbrella organisation of groups calling for a return to democracy, opposition sources said.

The three were still finalising details and were expected to make a formal announcement today, the sources said. [passage omitted]

More buses and taxis were appearing on the streets Saturday, but the overloaded buses were charging fares higher than usual, citing a continuing fuel shortage, residents said.

There were fewer troops on patrol than in recent days but the atmosphere remained tense, with people scurrying for cover every time they heard a car backfire, residents said.

There were still only a few people in most government offices in Rangoon, apart from senior staff loyal to the authorities, they added.

The military ordered all state employees to return to work by October 3 or face dismissal, but few have done so yet, residents said.

Dissidents To Form United Front
*OW2409150688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT
24 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 24 KYODO—Three Burmese dissident leaders agreed on Saturday to form an antigovernment national united front to fight Prime Minister Saw Maung's military government.

The agreement came when the dissident leaders, Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence leader Aung San, former Brig. Gen. Aung Gyi and Former Defense Minister Tin U, met at Suu Kyi's home in the afternoon.

They issued a statement calling on the people to join the antigovernment "National Democratic United League (NDUL)."

It is the first time that antigovernment forces in Burma are united.

The move is seen as aiming at forming a "shadow cabinet" to take over from Saw Maung's government.

The dissident leaders said they plan to inaugurate a 12-member central executive committee of the NDUL on Sunday and hold a national convention if possible.

Student groups which led general strikes since last month supported the formation of the NDUL.

The statement said the NDUL wishes to form a national front with the participation of workers, farmers and other people seeking democratization of the country.

It also said the antigovernment struggles involved great sacrifices and they will continue their peaceful struggles until human rights are guaranteed and genuine democracy is established in Burma.

Informed sources here said major antigovernment groups of civil servants, students and other people in the country have joined the NDUL.

As basic policies, the NDUL decided to promote dialogue with Prime Minister Saw Maung, to establish press freedom and obey Buddhist leaders' call to seek compromise with the government, the sources said.

The antigovernment forces are expected to moderate their street protest actions to avoid further bloodshed and call on the government for dialogue.

Further on Opposition League

*BK2409174288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1736 GMT
24 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 24 (AFP)—Three key Burmese opposition leaders announced Saturday that they had formed a National Democratic United League to achieve a true democratic government through peaceful means.

They announced a program calling for "a genuine democratic government to emerge which would fulfill the aspirations of the people and which would guarantee fundamental human rights."

"So that such a democratic government could be developed, the united strength of the people will be fully utilized," the league's first statement said. It did not elaborate.

Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, former Defence Minister Tin U and Aung Gyi, former number two to long-serving leader General Ne Win, had repeatedly urged protesters not to resort to violence in their campaign to end 26 years of authoritarian one-party rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP).

Gen. Ne Win, who had seized power in a 1962 coup, stepped down July 23 amid rising popular discontent but was believed to be still in control behind the scenes following a military coup Sunday, analysts said.

The three who formed the league Saturday had emerged as key figures in student-led protests which swelled into a peaceful popular uprising since Gen. Ne Win stepped down, but had not formed a political organization.

They had earlier issued a joint statement accusing the military junta led by General Saw Maung of violating basic human rights in ordering troops to open fire on protesters.

(At least 400 people have been killed since Sunday's military takeover, according to Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok).

(Military intelligence Chief Brigadier General Khin Nyunt told foreign military attaches Thursday that some 240 people had died since the coup, Rangoon-based diplomats said.)

"People have decided to continue with the fight to decide their own destiny" but needed "an organization which can provide political and organizational leadership," the statement said.

"The main objective of this political group is to see that a true democratic government emerges through peaceful democratic means," the statement added.

It did not indicate whether the league would contest multi-party elections promised by the military junta once law and order is restored.

Some radical students have abandoned the notion of peaceful protest and called for armed resistance, saying they no longer believe democracy can be achieved by any other means.

(They have asked ethnic rebel groups, who have been fighting for autonomy from Rangoon since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948, for military training. The rebels have yet to decide how much assistance to give them, a spokesman for the ethnic groups said in a Thai border town Saturday).

Rangoon was tense but calm Saturday, with more buses and taxis appearing on the streets, although people were still jumpy and scurrying for shelter at loud noises such as a car backfiring, fearing that shooting had resumed, residents said.

(State radio monitored in Bangkok said that troops had entered a strike center at Eindawyar in Mandalay early Saturday and arrested 50 people.)

Mandalay residents had said that all protesters had left the strike center at the Eindawyar Monastery by late Friday and that the only people left inside were recently released prisoners who had been given shelter there.

Troops surrounding the Masoyein Monastery in Mandalay were still facing off against hundreds of armed monks and others in the monastery and the adjoining cemetery, residents said.

The situation has been the same for three days, with the military apparently reluctant to attack for fear of heavy losses, residents said.

(The radio also said that 20 students arrested when troops took over a strike center in Mandalay Tuesday had been released.

(State radio continued to report scattered clashes Saturday, most of them cases in which troops had opened fire on looters, with a total of 12 dead.)

(It also reported people returning to work in several areas and the resumption of train services in the Irrawaddy Division west of Rangoon).

Paper Views Opposition Group

*OW2509131288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT
25 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 25 KYODO—The state-run working people's daily newspaper carried for the first time an independent news item concerning the opposition movement launched by three dissident leaders the previous day.

The government paper had been running statements issued by the Burmese military government since it resumed publishing last Friday following an Army coup September 19. [date as received]

Aung San Suu Kyi and two other dissident leaders formed the National United Front for Democracy (NDUL) Saturday.

Informed sources speculated the government paper's coverage of the NDUL, although on the back page of the daily's Sunday issue and without comment, indicates that Prime Minister Saw Maung is attaching importance to the movement and is even considering contacting its members.

Meanwhile, the three opposition leaders held consultations the same day on electing NDUL Central Committee members as well as determining future action programs.

Streets in the Burmese capital were calm Sunday and private shops were crammed with customers. State-run markets remained closed.

Announcement on Laws in Force

BK2409065788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 24 Sep 88

["Announcement No 6/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 24 September—the 14th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] It is hereby proclaimed that all laws in effect on 18 September 1988—the date the State Law and Order Restoration Council took over state power—continue to be in force so long as they are not abrogated or revoked by the State Law and Order Restoration Council. [Signed] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

BSPP Changes Name

BK2609063988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] It has been reported that effective 24 September 1988 the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] changed its name to Taingyintha Silonenyinyutye Party or National Unity Party in English.

Forming of Local Administrative Bodies Announced

BK2609101888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0949 GMT 26 Sep 88

["Announcement No 7/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 26 September—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, 1350"; signed by General Saw Maung, chairman of the council]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council has already formed and given assignments to the state and divisional and township law and order restoration councils. However, in order to carry out the tasks of restoring

law and order and peace and tranquillity at a faster pace, it has been found necessary to form these councils at the township group and ward/village tract levels. The councils shall therefore be formed as follows: 1. Township Group Law and Order Restoration Council: A. A Defense Services officer shall be the chairman.

B. The deputy head of the state and divisional general department shall be a council member.

C. The deputy commander of the state and divisional People's Police Force shall be a council member.

D. Anyone assigned by the chairman shall be the secretary. 2. Ward/Village Tract Law and Order Restoration Council: A. Three respected elders from the ward or village tract concerned shall be council members; the township group council shall select and assign one of these three elders as chairman.

B. A ward or village tract council clerk to be appointed as a public service personnel.

C. He should be free from involvement with any political organizations in the past. Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Shan State Authorities Meet Local Officials

BK2309160788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Commander Brigadier General Maung Aye, chairman of the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council, at 1330 on 21 September met with the town elders and people at the state stadium in General Aung Gyi's Garden in Taunggyi to discuss the maintenance of law and order and peace and tranquillity in the Shan State; the provision of security to transportation; and the need to meet the people's needs for food, clothing and shelter. He held a similar meeting with members of the state township and the Taunggyi councils at 1430 yesterday at which he explained matters in detail.

Karen Rebels Said Training Protest Leaders

HK2309092988 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Sep 88 pp 1, 11

[From Chuchart Kangwaan in Maw Po Kay, Burma and Alan Boyd in Bangkok]

[Text] More than 60 leaders of Burma's protest movement are undergoing secret training in explosives at a Karen rebel base as part of a planned guerilla campaign against the Burmese armed forces.

And in another move, the Japanese Government is negotiating for the release of two television cameramen who were arrested while trying to enter Burma illegally to film the unrest in Rangoon.

The protest leaders, described as "hardcore student leaders" by a Karen spokesman, joined the rebels in two batches after earlier seeking political asylum in Thailand.

Karen National Union (KNU) vice-president Thang Aung told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST that 34 Burmese students joined up with Karen forces last week—before Sunday's military coup.

"We plan to give them training, short-term demolition training," he said in an interview at the Karen headquarters in Maw Po Kay, southeastern Burma.

At the same time, other Karen rebels confirmed that another 32 students who had fled to Thailand on Monday were now undergoing similar training.

"They were sent back to Burma after fleeing to Thailand and were picked up by the Karen. They're now in Karen bases," a rebel leader said.

Burmese troops are hunting for the students, according to residents in the area, who quoted the local garrison commander, Thien Ang, as saying that all were on a wanted list.

Mr Thang Aung said the Karen had not yet decided whether the students would be armed for attacks against the Government, "because we are still screening them for agents of (former leader) Ne Win".

"We believe the students will continue their protests for another month or so, and then if they don't win they will go underground, fighting the Government," he said.

Asked whether an agreement had been finalised between the opposition leaders and the Karen to join forces in a military confrontation, Mr Thang Aung said: "The Karen have reached an understanding with the opposition and students—not an alliance, but an understanding—that we will help them out politically and militarily if necessary."

Burmese students arriving in Thailand earlier had said a volunteer guerilla army of 20,000 students and other protesters was being formed to fight the administration in Rangoon.

"They asked us for 20,000 volunteers and got 50,000 applicants," he said.

However, diplomats were highly sceptical of the report, noting that none of the rebel forces would be capable of arming such a large number.

Meanwhile, talks are being held between Japan and Burma over the fate of two television cameramen held for trying to enter Burma illegally.

Karen rebels and Japanese officials named the two last night as Naoki Mabuchi, 44, and Takeuchi. Both are Japanese nationals.

The two cameramen were in Burma as freelancers, but were believed to be working under an arrangement with Asahi Television of Tokyo.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman said the cameramen were held in the town of Pa-An, 80 kilometres inside Burmese territory, probably on September 17.

Karen rebel leaders at Maw Po Kay said they were approached by Mabuchi and Takeuchi on September 11 to guide the two men to Rangoon, where they intended filming the unrest.

"We refused because the risk was too high, so they hired an independent guide," one Karen leader said.

"We heard they were arrested in Pa-An and are now being held in Moulmein."

The embassy spokesman said they were both unharmed and were being treated fairly well by their captors. No charges had yet been laid by Burma.

Karens Said Screening Students

BK2309143588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT
23 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 23 (AFP)—Some 90 students have traveled from Rangoon to a village on the Burmese-Thai border to ask Burmese rebels to give them weapons and training, a spokesman for the Karen National Union (KNU) said Friday.

Dr Marta of the ethnic Karen rebel group said KNU leaders were undecided on whether to give military training to the students, who arrived in Thaybawbo, 250 km east of Rangoon.

The Karen insurgents, one of 10 ethnic groups fighting the central authority in Rangoon since Burma won independence from Britain in 1948, were screening the students to see if they could be "dependable" fighters, Dr Marta said.

They wanted to be sure the students were not secret agents of the Burmese government, Dr Marta said. [passage omitted]

The students came in two groups to Thaybawbo, one before a military coup Sunday in Burma and one after the takeover by Defense Minister Saw Maung to strengthen the government against protestors.

Thaybawbo is 15 kilometres south of the Thai town of Mae Sot, 430 kilometres northwest of Bangkok.

The Karens, whose army numbers from 3,000-10,000 according to various estimates, are known for their expertise in explosives and guerrilla fighting.

KNU leader Bo Mya on Friday issued a statement saying his soldiers "fully support the students, monks and general public in their fight for democracy."

"The KNU will not only continue its full support to them but in future will cooperate and coordinate with them as deemed necessary," he said.

He added: "The KNU wishes to make it known to those who are fighting for democracy not to get discouraged but to continue fighting with more intensity until the downfall of the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] government."

Students Pledge To Fight Regime

HK2509022688 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 25 Sep 88 p 6

["Exclusive" report by Chuchart Kangwaan and Alan Boyd]

[Text] Burmese students spoke yesterday of their plans for an armed uprising against the new military government in Rangoon, as hundreds of protesters streamed to secret camps near the Thai border.

At least 200 students and other demonstrators were preparing for guerilla training with Karen rebels just inside Burmese territory, while 67 others were establishing a separate base in another border area.

But at the same time, it remained uncertain whether there would be a complete link-up between the rebels and protesters, amid concern by the Karen that their own limited resources would be overstretched by the planned uprising.

The demonstrators, who have arrived at border areas from all over southern and central Burma, told the SUNDAY MORNING POST that hundreds more people were fleeing from what appeared to be a massive nationwide crackdown on demonstrators by Burmese troops in the wake of Sunday's military coup.

Angry and bitter over the harsh military response, they vowed to fight for as long as it took to topple the government and instal a democratic system.

"I'm not afraid of being shot at by troops, but I'm determined to fight back for my people," said a female university student to cheers from other protesters gathered at the heavily fortified Karen stockade of Kle Day.

The base, at Thou Moei township in Burma's southeastern Pa-An district below Rangoon, is the temporary home for 200 students and other demonstrators who faced almost certain arrest in the army sweep.

Karen commanders have said they will be trained in explosives and probably given arms to fight government troops.

"There could be thousands, even tens of thousands. They are fleeing from everywhere," said Karen captain Aye Oo at Kle Day.

At another point close to the border, 67 Burmese from Rangoon, Pa-An, Moulmein, Mergui and other southern cities, including hardline leaders of the earlier protests in Burma, were being sheltered by Buddhist monks at their temple.

They have already rejected a direct tie-up with the Karen or other minority groups, saying that their offensive is being backed by Burmese exile groups and Thai students.

"We're going underground for an armed struggle against the army, but we want to stay independent—we don't want to link up with any other rebels or minority groups," said Rangoon student leader Hla Han, 30.

Asked where the group would get its arms and other support, the student said he was not yet certain, although he remained confident backing would be found.

Hla Han, who is secretary of the Burmese Youth Liberation Front, one of several student groups loosely aligned against the government, disclosed that they were in close contact with Burmese exiles in Bangkok, including a prominent Burmese-American political spokesman, Tin Maung Win.

Students along the border said dozens had died and many more had been arrested in the brutal military retaliation during weeks of student-led unrest that brought Burma to the brink of civil war.

Some spoke of a loose "underground" network of sympathisers that was protecting people fleeing to the border camps.

Radio Thailand yesterday quoted the new military leader, General Saw Maung, as saying that 20,000 bags of rice were needed immediately to overcome food shortages.

Meanwhile, Karen military and political leaders have reacted cautiously to the big influx of protesters seeking their help.

The camp commander at Kle Day, Lieutenant-Colonel Katrai, and battalion leader Captain Aye Oo warned that the protesters were being closely screened for "government infiltrators" amid fears that the military had high-level informers within the student ranks.

Karen National Union (KNU) leader General Bo Mya announced on Friday that the rebels had "definite plans" to operate with the protesters.

The Karen claim to have 17,000 troops equipped and fighting government forces at several points along the Thai border, but Western diplomats believe the true figure is closer to 8,000.

Students Join Mon 'Insurgents'

*BK2309174088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Apr 88*

[Text] In the evening of 22 September in the Southeast Military Command, the Defense Forces clashed two times with a combined unit of Mon insurgents and students who have gone underground around (Kawmeik) in Kawkareik Township.

There were no casualties on our side. Five bodies, including that of two Mon insurgents and three underground students, and six weapons, including four AK-47's, one M-16, and one M-79 launcher, were captured.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir on European Union, Trade Developments

*BK1909114588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1015 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[By Ahmad Rejal Arbee]

[Text] Bonn, Sept 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad, on an official visit to West Germany, Monday expressed ASEAN's concern that the formation of a single European union by 1992 could undermine the access of countries like Malaysia to the European market.

He said ASEAN had followed the efforts of the European Commission with great interest and trepidation that such a maximum intra-regional scheme may produce a "Fortress Europe" perspective.

Such an eventuality will not only further undermine the already limited market access to developing countries but could also divert European investments to its low-cost member states, thereby affecting the ongoing efforts to promote greater European investment in ASEAN.

"It is Malaysia's hope that the march towards 1992 will not result in an inward-looking European Community but that it will remain committed to the liberalisation of global trade," Mahathir said when addressing a luncheon hosted by Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl here.

Mahathir said Malaysia, a developing country increasingly dependent on world trade, is supportive of the Uruguay round of multinational trade negotiations.

Malaysia also believed in strengthening the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to enable it to adequately respond to the changing pattern of global trade.

"Efforts must thereby be made by all contracting parties to achieve early progress in the Uruguay round in dealing with trade restrictions and distortions. Trade disputes in agriculture in particular should not be allowed to reach a point where they jeopardise all current negotiations," he added.

"Malaysia, and for that matter all developing countries, not only expect firm agreement on the agricultural sector at the midterm review conference in Montreal in December but also hope that progress will be made on as many fronts as possible, including in particular concrete results on trade in tropical products."

Mahathir arrived here Sunday [18 September] for a four-day visit at the head of a 10-member delegation.

Foreign Minister on Committee on Cambodia

*BK1409102688 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service
in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 88*

[Text] Malaysia has been accepted in principle as a member of the committee on Kampuchea set up by the recent Nonaligned Movement, NAM, foreign ministers conference. A meeting in New York on the 3d of next month will decide on the composition of the committee to be chaired by Zimbabwe.

Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, who attended the conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur that efforts by NAM to resolve the Kampuchean issue will be complementary to the Jakarta informal meeting in July.

On drugs, Datuk Abu Hassan said NAM foreign ministers have urged for action at the national and regional levels to achieve an international agreement on the forfeiture of funds and property derived from drug trafficking. They also called on all NAM members to attend the conference on drug trafficking scheduled in Vienna from November 25th to December 20th.

Commentary Views Nonaligned Panel

*BK1609100088 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service
in English 0800 GMT 16 Sep 88*

[Commentary by John Doraisamy]

[Text] Malaysia has accepted an additional responsibility toward helping to solve the Kampuchean problem. At the recent conference of nonaligned nations in Nicosia, Cyprus, Malaysia has been accepted in principle as a member of a committee called the NAM Panel on

Kampuchea. The full list of 13 members will be published in the near future. Along with Malaysia there are two other ASEAN members, namely, Singapore and Indonesia. It is appropriate that ASEAN should be well represented on this panel.

The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the foreign minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, have always stressed the need for greater attention to be paid to the Kampuchean crisis—that for nearly 10 years lingered on as a major cause of tension in this part of the world. Datuk Abu Hassan Omar has stressed that the nonaligned nations perceive the new panel on Kampuchea as playing a complementary role to the recent Jakarta informal meeting on Kampuchea. The fact that such a large segment of the world community that comprises the nonaligned bloc has now seen the need to focus more staff on Kampuchea is a happy development.

Malaysia and its two ASEAN partners on the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] panel can be confidently relied upon to project a realistic picture of the contemporary and past realities of the Kampuchean issue. At the Nicosia conference, all the foreign ministers were briefed on the latest development. There will be another follow-up forum as the foreign ministers of the nonaligned bloc would meet again in New York in early October when the 43d UN General Assembly will be in session.

As far as the ASEAN members are concerned, Kampuchea is a priority item in external relations. In this connection, certain new dimension to the Kampuchean issue emerged at the discussions between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Malaysian prime minister in Kuala Lumpur recently. Dr Mahathir has frankly expressed the view that it would be dangerous if the Vietnamese military withdrawal led to a political vacuum in Kampuchea. It is therefore vital to start planning without any further delay for the government and economic progress of Kampuchea once the Vietnamese have left. In this matter, too, the nonaligned nations should play a prominent role. Rather than allow the superpowers and other powers to dominate the politics and diplomacy of the Indochina region, the nonaligned members should participate in all aspects of post occupation Kampuchea. In fact many hope, if it is decided to deploy a UN peace keeping force in Kampuchea, it would be more appropriate that the units should come from the middle and small powers that comprise the nonaligned bloc. This experience will help to promote greater Third World or South-South [words indistinct]

Malaysia would certainly cooperate with the other panel members in the search for peace for Kampuchea.

Radio Comments on U.S. 'Protectionist' Measures
BK2009132988 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service
in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 88

[John Doraisamy commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has made a forceful response to the latest move by American congressmen to press on with further protectionist measures. Malaysia's ambassador

to the United States, Mr Albert Talalla, has cited appropriate facts and figures to show the extent to which the U.S. textile bill, if it becomes a law, will adversely affect the Malaysian textile and footwear industries. What is more, the proposed legislation will be a sheer breach of the international obligations that the American Administration undertook when it signed the [word indistinct] agreement and the bilateral textile agreement.

Last year alone, Malaysia exported U.S.\$700 million worth of textiles and footwear to the United States. To argue, as any American economist would, this only goes to show that the American consumer is willing to buy the Malaysian product. Any measure that restricts or hinders the consumers' right to buy imported goods would simply mean that he has to pay more for the locally manufactured products. Of course, it will mean that a small group of American enterprises will enjoy the advantages of a protected market. What the American Congress do not appear to understand sufficiently, is the impact on the economy, not only of Malaysia but of several other countries. Their move, if it becomes legal and operational, will spell disaster for many establishments.

[Words indistinct] the unemployment and other overall adverse effects, it is hardly surprising that a White House spokesman is quoted as having said that the proposed laws constitute protectionism at its worse. It is clear from the statement that the U.S. executive does not support the law as drafted by the congressmen. And this perception is confirmed by no lesser person than the U.S. secretary of commerce himself. Mr William Verity is reported to have assured Indonesian President Suharto that the bill would be vetoed by President Ronald Reagan. Such an act by President Reagan will, of course, be most welcome to Malaysia and other textile exporting countries. It is a credible conclusion that the members of the two houses of the U.S. Congress are pressing with their proposals purely for a narrow political end. In November this year, apart from the presidential election, there will be congressional elections too. Some of these individuals will be seeking re-election. They may want to promote a favorable image of themselves by posing as persons who want to assure employment for their own citizens. Such political propaganda based on protectionist appeal may draw more votes for themselves.

However, as already mentioned, it is the American consumer who pays the price in the end. Malaysia has always stressed that it wants trade and not aid. The United States Administration and its legislative branch have often spoken of their interest in promoting speedier economic development among the developing countries. If that is so, these countries, of whom Malaysia is one, must be allowed a reasonable opportunity to sell their goods in the U.S. market.

Malaysians hope that their point of view will eventually prevail.

Cambodia

ASEAN Plans To Amend UN Resolution

BK2409020588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
24 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] In an effort to quell growing criticism of the Khmer Rouge by the international community, ASEAN plans to substantially amend its annual UN resolution on Kampuchea to deny their return to power in Kampuchea, according to diplomats and foreign ministry sources.

The resolution is expected to be approved by ASEAN foreign ministers at their informal meeting in New York on October 5 before it is submitted to the UN General Assembly.

This will be the first time ASEAN adopts such a stance toward the Khmer Rouge who are held responsible for the killings of up to one million people during their reign of terror between 1975-1978.

The resolution will also take note of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, held last July in Bogor, Indonesia, as being "the psychological breakthrough which saw for the first time the participation of all four Kampuchean factions and representatives of the region."

ASEAN countries agreed to the use of a neutral term, also used by the United Nations, to refer to the "non-return" of the Khmer Rouge. The final draft reads, "The non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of recent past."

According to diplomats, disagreements over the use of either a neutral term and versions which specifically mentioned the Khmer Rouge forced several changes in the draft resolution.

The resolution also praised the "effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the patriotic Kampuchean forces under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the coalition".

Diplomats said that earlier draft resolutions omitted the word "the coalition"—which signifies the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea—but found those drafts vehemently opposed by key CGDK supporters.

An informed source, who asked for anonymity, said that although it was the wish of ASEAN to boost Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role in the settlement of Kampuchea, the omission of coalition, which occurred in previous resolutions, would diminish the prestige of the CGDK being used as a bargaining chip against the Heng Samrin government. Sihanouk has called for dismantling of both governments.

The Phnom Penh government has persistently rejected the prince's call. In the third round of talks between Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen next month, Sihanouk said he would again raise the issue with Hun Sen.

Since it was first tabled in 1979, the ASEAN resolution has remained virtually unchanged for fear that major alterations would jeopardize UN support on the question of Kampuchea.

However, during the past few months international demands for guarantees excluding the Khmer Rouge's return to power have increased. Western governments, human rights organizations, US politicians, and Kampuchean residents in the West have called for strong measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining power in Kampuchea.

While the ASEAN resolutions call for a just solution to the Kampuchean conflict, none of them have gone so far as to condemn the Khmer Rouge.

This year the resolution also calls for the creation of an international peacekeeping force to act as the interim authority during the transition periods encompassing the cease-fire, disarmament and formulation of a four-party government.

Vietnam has rejected the idea of an international peacekeeping force while Western countries, ASEAN and China support the plan on the grounds that it would be a force they could appeal to so as to prevent Khmer Rouge guerrillas returning to power.

Sihanouk Holds Talks With Mitterrand

PM2609084488 Paris *LE MONDE* in French
25-26 Sep 88 p 3

["P. de B." report: "France is Prepared To Help Convene an International Conference"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk had a meeting lasting almost 1 hour with President Mitterrand on Friday, 23 September, and he was then entertained at dinner by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. During his talks at the Elysee, the prince asked France to encourage an international conference on Cambodia in Paris, like the one held in Geneva in 1954; he recalled that it was Pierre Mendes France who "saved Cambodia" on that occasion and expressed the hope that Mr Mitterrand will follow his example.

The French president thinks that it is a good idea, but one that requires adequate preparation, preceded by efforts to sound out the other sides involved. France is very willing to help and welcomes this proposal. But the coming talks between the prince and Hun Sen, leader of the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh, due to take place in Paris on 5 November, would have to prepare the ground for such a conference.

This is why France is prepared to do all it can to encourage this meeting and to offer hospitality (transportation, security, protocol, and so on) to the partners who come for talks with the prince. During the first meeting between the prince and Hun Sen, the latter complained of lack of cooperation from Paris. It is also possible that the other two parties involved in the Cambodian crisis—Son Sann (nationalist) and Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge)—will join the talks, as the former sovereign hopes they will.

However, the prince still strongly criticizes the Khmer Rouge and accuses them of causing a growing number of incidents and even of waging "a minor civil war" against his supporters "in places where there are no Vietnamese soldiers." The Khmer Rouge seem to have grown stronger recently and to have stepped up their activities against the Vietnamese-Khmer forces.

Logistical questions (aid) were not discussed between President Mitterrand and Prince Sihanouk, who already receives military support from the United States and financial support from Japan. Moreover, he is due to meet with President Reagan soon before going to London to see Mrs Thatcher. He will then return to Paris, where the former residence of the Cambodian ambassador—which France has placed at his disposal—will shortly be ready to receive him.

France, which is giving Sihanouk's supporters diplomatic support and a small amount of humanitarian aid, is now considering the various aspects of its aid (military, humanitarian, and cultural). Finally, it is highly likely that Mr Mitterrand will discuss the Cambodian question in the speech that he will deliver at the United Nations on 29 September.

Soviet Stand on Cambodia Claimed 'Not Changed'
BK2509082888 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Station commentary: "Is the Soviet Union Urging Vietnam To Withdraw Its Forces from Cambodia or Is It Encouraging Vietnam To Carry Out Deceitful Maneuvers To Legitimize Vietnam's Act of Aggression in Cambodia?"]

[Text] During talks with Vietnamese President Vo Chi Cong in Moscow on 21 September, Soviet leader Gorbachev said the Soviet Union highly values Vietnam's efforts to change Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, particularly to achieve progress in resolving the Cambodian problem. At this meeting, Gorbachev, who has always stated his intention of quickly resolving the Cambodian problem politically and wanting peace and stability for Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, did not say a word about the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia, which is the key to solving the Cambodian problem politically and to restoring peace and stability in this region.

This clearly shows that the Soviet Union has not changed its stand on the Cambodian problem. It still cooperates with Vietnam in the psychological and propaganda war to deceive world opinion on a solution to the Cambodian problem. What have the Hanoi Vietnamese done in the past to achieve progress on resolving the Cambodian problem? Nothing.

At the informal meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, at the end of July, when Cambodian parties asked whether Vietnam is willing to pull out all its forces from Cambodia in accordance with a set timetable and program under international control and supervision within the framework of an agreement, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach refused to accept this. He later impudently said the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should be linked to the end of outside assistance to Cambodian resistance forces. This is a maneuver attempting to isolate the resistance forces and to deprive them and make it easy for Vietnam to destroy them and to annex Cambodia entirely in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. This is an outdated stand Vietnam has been sticking to since it invaded Cambodia militarily. Furthermore, Nguyen Co Thach said the Cambodian problem is one between two opposing Cambodian forces; as for Vietnam, it is not a party responsible for the war in Cambodia.

Vietnam has been trying to avoid having direct talks with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian problem; instead, it has urged nationalist Cambodian resistance forces to hold talks with the puppets it has propped up in Phnom Penh to legitimize its act of aggression and occupation of Cambodia. Following the informal meeting in Jakarta, the Hanoi Vietnamese continue to repeat the same old words and have rejected the new and flexible proposal of the CGDK and of the party of the DK dated 15 August.

In sum, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done nothing to achieve progress on resolving the Cambodian problem. On the contrary, they have lately been more actively carrying out maneuvers to avoid pulling out their aggressor troops from Cambodia and to legitimize their act of aggression in Cambodia so that Vietnam can achieve its stinking Indochinese federation strategy.

Therefore, Gorbachev's praise saying Vietnam has made progress on resolving the Cambodian problem is, on the one hand, a deceitful propaganda maneuver attempting to check the international current which demands that Vietnam quickly pulls out its troops from Cambodia to restore peace and stability in Cambodia, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region. On the other, it is an encouragement for the Hanoi Vietnamese, who have been under increasing world pressure to withdraw their forces from Cambodia quickly, to continue to carry out these deceitful maneuvers to achieve the Indochinese federation strategy and so that the Soviet Union can use

this federation as a stepping stone to continue implementing its aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Thus, the Soviet stand on the Cambodian problem and on Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region has not changed or softened. The Soviet Union still continues to stick to its expansionist strategy in this region. Its words have softened but this is only to deceive international opinion into falsely believing that the Soviet Union has changed its stand and is willing to give up its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Indonesia

Foreign Minister Cited on Various Issues

Comments on Sihanouk Proposal

BK2209153988 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1015 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia can understand Prince Sihanouk's proposal for an international conference on Kampuchea.

However, such a conference can only go smoothly if all problems concerning the question of Kampuchea have already been clearly identified, he told reporters in a weekly press conference here on Thursday. ASEAN thinks that there must be an international meeting some day because the Kampuchean problem involves many regional as well as international aspects so that the big countries outside the Association of Southeast Asian Nations must be involved in the settlement of the problem, he said.

"The big countries, at least, can guarantee whatever agreement which may be or must be made by the parties directly involved in the case", he added.

"It is in this context that we understand Prince Sihanouk's proposal", Alatas said.

Minister Alatas is expected to open the meeting of the working group set up during the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) on October 17.

Indonesia has sponsored the JIM in the framework of helping seek a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem.

The JIM's working group has a task of studying all aspects towards a complete resolution to the problem and proposing a scheduling time for the next formal and informal meeting of the regional groups involved in the JIM.

"They don't discuss about an international meeting, but it always remains in our mind or ASEAN's that the JIM was the preliminary and informal effort in seeking

whether or not we are able to develop a meeting of ideas, identify more clearly the core of the problem and reach an agreement on a number of important aspects of the problem," Alatas said.

Describes Relations With Australia

BK2209155788 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said bilateral relations with Australia are smooth and devoid of any problems. Alatas made the remarks in his weekly news conference in Jakarta today in conjunction with reported violations of Australian territorial waters by Indonesian fishermen. He added that Indonesia has not yet made diplomatic contacts with the Australian side on the issue.

Alatas said the Foreign Affairs Department had requested Australian Ambassador Bill Morrison to provide Indonesian fishermen with more information on the boundary of Australian territorial waters.

Views Gorbachev Southeast Asia Plan

BK2309044488 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0345
GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that ASEAN is keeping note of the Soviet 7-point proposal on military bases in Southeast Asia.

"As long as the idea is in line with the aims of the ZOPFAN (zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality) and the Bangkok Declaration, we keep note of the proposal with enthusiasm," Minister Ali Alatas told his weekly press briefing here Thursday.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed in Siberia last week a halt in the use of the military installation in the Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam provided Washington pulls out from the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, the two biggest American military installations abroad.

Alatas said ideas such as those with regard to the easing of tension and a stop to the arms race were old tunes on the international forum.

"We must see the implementation," he added.

When asked about the Soviet appeal on efforts to achieve peace in Southeast Asia, Alatas said the Soviets have already supported efforts toward the solution of the Kampuchean conflict on the basis of the result of the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) held in Bogor in July this year.

He further disclosed that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev has also met with his Chinese counterpart recently. "In New York, I hope to get more information on the result of the meeting, which is expected to contribute to the joint efforts for a peaceful

settlement of the Kampuchean conflict within the shortest possible time," said Minister Alatas, who is leaving for New York on Friday night.

He will attend the UN General Assembly session and is expected to present an Indonesian Government's official statement early next month.

The 43d General Assembly, as usual, is opened on Tuesday in the third week of September and will last 3 months. But Minister Ali Alatas is scheduled to be back in Indonesia on October 8 because he is due to be visited by his Nigerian counterpart October 13-15 and open a meeting of JIM's working group on October 17.

Minister Alatas is also expecting Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans in Jakarta October 25-26.

TEMPO Interviews New Security Chief
BK2209141888 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
17 Sep 88 pp 29, 30

["Excerpts" of interview with General Tri Sutrisno, commander of the newly established Coordinating Agency for the Enforcement of National Stability, by TEMPO correspondent Agus Basri in Jakarta on 9 September]

[Text] [Basri] Why has Kopkamtib [Operational Command for the Restoration of Security and Order] been replaced with Bakorstranas [Coordinating Agency for the Enforcement of National Stability]?

[Sutrisno] Kopkamtib was born out of a particular situation, namely the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] coup attempt. Therefore, its name involved the restoration of security and order. During its existence, Kopkamtib developed its roles, which were meant to deal not only with the PKI, but also leftist and rightist extremists. In short, those who are against the Pancasila state ideology. Kopkamtib was also involved in safeguarding development efforts.

As a tool to safeguard the national struggle, Kopkamtib accomplished its mission well.

[Basri] Why is it called a tool to safeguard the national struggle?

[Sutrisno] The birth of Kopkamtib itself was a spontaneous act by Pak Harto [President Suharto] as a Sapta Marga [Seven Efforts of Pledge] soldier. As a fighting soldier, even without any instruction from his superiors at that time, he had to establish Kopkamtib because he knew the country was in grave danger.

[Basri] The establishment of the new agency was planned before the holding of the General Assembly of the People's Consultative Assembly. Why is it implemented only now?

[Sutrisno] Well, Kopkamtib was a big organization. Of course we needed good preparations to replace it with another agency. There would be repercussions if we forced something to happen before its proper time. We must look for a suitable time and seek God's blessings.

[Basri] What are the differences between Kopkamtib and Bakorstranas?

[Sutrisno] While Kopkamtib was meant to restore security and order, Bakorstranas is for maintaining stability. We must always have a good, dynamic stability.

We have achieved a lot in the last 20 years. We no longer have security problems. One thing we must continue to do in line with the resolutions passed by the People's Consultative Assembly embodied in the Broad Outline of State Policy is that development must go on. Our development is based on the Trilogy of Development, one of which, namely stability, must always be present to ensure the success of development.

[Basri] What is your criteria for stability?

[Sutrisno] Stability has wide connotations that include political, economic, social, cultural, and defense/security aspects. The maintenance of stability is the responsibility of departments and other government agencies as well as of the entire society.

[Basri] If we have had stability, does it mean that Kopkamtib performed its duties well?

[Sutrisno] Certainly. Kopkamtib accomplished its mission well in the last 20 years. We must admit this fact. What Kopkamtib achieved was not something small.

[Basri] What are the objectives of Bakorstranas?

[Sutrisno] This agency is aimed at continuously creating and maintaining stability in a coordinated way with all departments, other government agencies, and the public.

[Basri] In what way is it different from Kopkamtib?

[Sutrisno] While Kopkamtib was in charge of restoring security and order, this agency will concentrate on maintaining stability, which is more necessary now. Bakorstranas also has a coordinating role among departments and other government agencies.

[Basri] Is Bakorstranas a military or semimilitary organization?

[Sutrisno] This is an ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] organization and it has permanent and nonpermanent members. The permanent members, as was mentioned yesterday, come from ABRI, Polri [Indonesian Police Force], the Public Prosecutor's Office, Bakin [State Intelligence Coordinating Agency], and the secretariat of the Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security.

[Basri] Does it include Hankam [Department of Defense and Security]?

[Sutrisno] Hankam and ABRI are an inseparable single entity. Hankam is also ABRI in the form of a government department.

[Basri] What is the status of Bakorstranas secretariat?

[Sutrisno] It is patterned after the Kopkamtib secretariat.

[Basri] Does the secretariat consist of military men?

[Sutrisno] We are still studying the matter. Right now, we are translating the presidential decree on the establishment of Bakorstranas into an organizational structure—its working procedure and mechanisms.

[Basri] Will Bakorstranas be in charge of screening former PKI members?

[Sutrisno] Wait a minute. All this is still in the preparatory process.

[Basri] Now is the transition period from the militaristic, repressive Kopkamtib era...

[Sutrisno, interrupting] Who said Kopkamtib was repressive? You did not notice the recent activities by Kopkamtib, which had primarily adopted preventive and educational approaches. If something was out of control, then the repressive approach was adopted, though in a limited way. However, we did not have to use it for a long time.

[Basri] Will newspaper permits be revoked?

[Sutrisno] In short, it is like this: If all groups have self-introspection, why should we revoke newspaper permits?

[Basri] What are the priority tasks of Bakorstranas?

[Sutrisno] It should be concerned with stability. It should restore areas that are not stable and maintain those that are already good or even improve them. This nation needs a continued total defense. We must remain unshaken despite external and internal jolts.

[Basri] When is the transfer of duties from Kopkamtib to Bakorstranas?

[Sutrisno] We should not pay much attention to such transfer of duties. What is more important is how to cope with the existing problems. We have reached an advanced stage of preparations on this matter. Pak Benni [General Benni Murdani] will soon summon his Kopkamtib staff and we can sit down and discuss the issue. Therefore, there is no power vacuum.

[Basri] Did the president issue the presidential decree on the establishment of Bakorstranas in his capacity as ABRI commander in chief?

[Sutrisno] It is like this. He issued the decree in his capacity as holder of the People's Consultative Assembly mandate, as president, as head of state, and as the ABRI commander in chief. I am sure you know it. However, as a true hero of Pancasila democracy, this Indonesian leader has an Oriental culture, which places more importance on responsibility than power.

I have small and limited authority, but I have a similar philosophy, which believes that if the people give me authority, it will not make me a power-oriented [preceding two words in English] person, but a responsibility-oriented one.

What is Bakorstranas for? It is aimed at coordinating, creating, improving, and maintaining stability as needed by national development. No more than that.

[Basri] What happens in a state of emergency?

[Sutrisno] ABRI is always alert in this era of development. The importance of alertness and vigilance is always given special emphasis. If anything serious takes place, a state of emergency can certainly be declared.

[Basri] In the past we had Supersemar [11 March 1966 presidential decree transferring power from Sukarno to Suharto]. Are we going to have something like that?

[Sutrisno] Supersemar has been ratified by the People's Consultative Assembly, but is not easily applicable. If it is occasionally used, it must be ratified by the House of Representatives. Only the president is privileged to use it but will not use it for the establishment of this new agency. He used his ordinary authority to establish this agency.

[Basri] What about the status of Bakorstranas on the regional level?

[Sutrisno] I am going to appoint my subordinates on the regional level of Bakorstranas, which is to be called Bakorstranasda. They will receive my instructions and act in accordance with the local situation. Hopefully they will be able to do the coordination work well so there will be no unsolved problems.

[Basri] How are you going to handle the PKI remnants?

[Sutrisno] Our handling of the PKI issue remains unchanged. The presidential decree on the formation of Bakorstranas empowers us to monitor data and information from old and new cases.

[Basri] What about the current activities of former PKI members? Do you see any increase?

[Sutrisno] To analyze the activities of former PKI members is not as simple as following the fluctuations of the dollar against the yen. ABRI cannot afford to be negligent in assessing and analyzing any existing signs in society. Of course, such assessment and analysis are not suited for dissemination and public knowledge.

[Basri] How do we encourage the growth of dynamism? There is an impression that people are now reluctant to hold different views from others.

[Sutrisno] To have differing views is something normal, otherwise we contradict the facts of life. We have different views even in our own homes, let alone in the country. That is why we have democracy. Nobody can stop differences of opinion from emerging because it is tantamount to stopping life itself. However, if we stress differences of opinion too much, we will never reach our objectives.

We must seek the points of convergence among the differing opinions and then give our support to them. Equipped with Pancasila, the Indonesian people can settle any existing divergent views with a suitable, harmonious mechanism. There are no such words as majority force, tyranny of the minority, or pressure group [preceding two words in English] in our vocabulary. This terminology belongs to other people.

[Sutrisno] As our education and economy improve, there are demands, as in South Korea, that we should be more liberal. What do you think?

[Sutrisno] When we are modernized and prosperous, we should not forget the our nation's basic values, including its philosophy, ideology, and value system. If we forget these things, we will lose our balance.

[Basri] What do you think of the leftist and rightist extremist movements as well as the economic problem? Do you see them as obstacles to the efforts to maintain national stability?

[Sutrisno] This is something we must be vigilant against. In life, you cannot avoid the existence of extremists. What is important is that we should not let them grow.

[Basri] When you were a regional military commander, you often went to the mosque to deliver lectures with a view to coping with the threat of rightist extremists. What approaches are you using now?

[Sutrisno] No. I go to the mosque because I am a Muslim.

[Basri] Do you still actively give lectures in the mosque?

[Sutrisno] Why should I tell you? This is something we are not supposed to brag about. It is something that God forbids.

[Basri] Campus activities are now under surveillance. Do you see anything dangerous?

[Sutrisno] No. Everything is going well.

[Basri] What is the biggest threat, external or internal, to the Indonesian nation within the next 10 years?

[Sutrisno] The biggest threat is the influence of foreign culture and ideology. This happens if the public does not understand and practice Pancasila ideology properly.

[Basri] In Law No 2/1988 on the status of ABRI it is stipulated that ABRI is a sociopolitical force, but earlier in Law No 20/1982, which has been superseded by Law No 2/1988, it says that ABRI is a social force. What is the significance of this amendment?

[Sutrisno] The amendment is aimed at confirming that in addition to its role as a defense and security force, ABRI is also a sociopolitical force endowed with the rights, duties, authority, and ability to join efforts to achieve the country's ideals in the widest sense. It is now confirmed that ABRI can also play a political role.

The assumption of non-ABRI posts by ABRI officers is often misunderstood as sheer efforts to give nonmilitary jobs to ABRI officers. This misunderstanding can now be corrected.

Since ABRI is a sociopolitical force, it is hoped that people will not make an issue over why ABRI gets involved in sociopolitical activities. As a sociopolitical force and in playing its sociopolitical role, ABRI will not resort to the use of arms. In other words, in taking part in public and national activities, ABRI will never resort to militarism.

[Basri] There are views that the dual function of ABRI will be more successful if ABRI reduces its role.

[Sutrisno] The success of ABRI's dual function indeed depends on the extent to which it is capable of playing its role and rendering its service in accordance with the Constitution.

[Basri] What about current relations between ABRI and Golkar [Functional Group]?

[Sutrisno] They have always been good and harmonious. You can see this in the regional congress of Golkar where a consensus is reached through consultations.

[Basri] If one sociopolitical force is far more dominant than the other two, do you think it is good for the maintenance of stability?

[Sutrisno] The status of each sociopolitical force is equal. In line with the Pancasila democracy, we do not recognize the domination of the majority or the tyranny of the minority because all of our activities are based on

consensus reached through consultations. The role of ABRI as a stabilizing and dynamizing force will continue to improve for the realization of Pancasila democracy.

Laos

'Article' on Relations With Thailand

BK2409135588 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Unattributed "article": "Some Points To Ponder on Trend of Development of the Lao-Thai Relations in the Future"]

[Text] The Lao people always regard their relationship with the Thai counterparts as a very important thing. They pledge to safeguard and preserve this relationship at all times for they understand that Lao and Thai peoples are brothers. Therefore, the two peoples should not fight nor should they quarrel with one another. We hope that the brotherly Thai people will understand us very well.

The Lao Government and people never pay only lip service to the aforesaid development. We always substantiate our words with deeds. In the past as well as at present, the Lao people have done everything to the best of their abilities to create favorable conditions for promoting and improving the relations between the peoples in the two countries.

As everyone knows very well, in addition to the two 1979 joint communiques, Laos and Thailand have signed a number of agreements with each other in the past more than 10 years. Of these, the 1979 trade agreement between the two countries has been continuously observed by the two sides. Trade volumes between the two countries in recent years have increased remarkably when compared to previous years. Thailand has constantly gained more trade surpluses over Laos for several years. In 1986, Laos exported goods, including electricity, worth some 683.4 million baht to Thailand while it purchased goods worth 706.8 million baht from it. In the first half of 1987, Laos sold goods valued at 141.7 million baht to Thailand while it bought commodities worth 254.8 million baht from it. Laos exports timber, electricity, forest products, minerals, wool, animal bones, and other goods to Thailand while it imports rice, flour, canned food, fabric clothes, construction materials, industrial equipment, transport vehicles, spare parts, and other essential goods from that country.

In November 1986, the Fourth LPRP Congress clearly defined a direction for our country to set up trading relations and cooperation with foreign countries. On 25 July 1988, the SPC of the LPDR promulgated, for the first time, a law regulating foreign investment in Laos in conformity with the foreign policy earlier outlined by the

party and state. At present, many foreign firms, including those from France, Japan, the United States, Thailand, and other countries, are contacting our authorities to acquire information on how to invest in Laos.

The Lao people are always willing to cooperate and trade with any countries, especially the neighboring Kingdom of Thailand. At the same time, Laos is currently trying to find appropriate ways to develop trading transactions with all foreign trading companies, be they government- or private-owned, by bypassing any brokerage firms or middlemen with a view to ensuring certified quality and stable prices of goods and timely payments and to stepping up safety measures for goods transport. Of course, we have to review the selection of some private [Lao] firms to carry out these trading transactions so as to ensure that equitable interests of the two countries are justly preserved.

As for state-to-state trading transactions, it is necessary that we must work out appropriate methods to carry them out for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned, thus contributing to improving and developing good relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

In the meantime, we should strive to promote cultural, artistic, and sport exchanges between the two countries. Such exchanges have already been carried out between the Thai Program for Peace and Development and the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship With Other Countries. We must continue exchanging peace delegations, students, specialists, and people in other disciplines so as to exchange experiences in various fields and to increase mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. After a number of exchanges of visits have been carried out by their delegations at various levels, the Lao and Thai Armed Forces seem to have come to understand each other better.

All this shows that we are blessed with numerous favorable factors which will enable us to further promote and strengthen the already fine traditions of relations between Laos and Thailand. This phenomenon will take place if we are able to settle the remaining fundamental problem regarding the border conflict in the area linking Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District.

Philippines

USSR Plan for Regional Negotiation Panel Favored

HK2409044788 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] The Philippines is in favor of the Soviet Union's proposal to set up a regional negotiating panel mechanism to deal with various security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan made this announcement in a media conference held yesterday.

Yan explained that the Soviet Union has offered to remove its military installations in exchange for the pullout of U.S. military forces from Clark and Subic bases in the Philippines.

Tony Valencia for the report:

[Begin recording] Yan also said that if the Philippines is invited to the planned regional negotiating conference, the country will take part because the conference will deal with regional conflict issues in the Asia-Pacific region which also affect the country.

Earlier, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov stated that the proposed conference will tackle the issue of Soviet withdrawal of military installations from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam in exchange for the pullout of the United States from the Clark and Subic bases.

Yan praised the said proposal, saying that it could help stabilize regional cooperation among ASEAN countries. [end recording]

Assessment of Soviet Proposal

HK2609074688 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 26 Sep 88 p 2

[By Alberto M. Alfaro of Associated Editors]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a simultaneous mutual withdrawal of Soviet military installations in Vietnam and the U.S. bases in the Philippines has put the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the spot.

"It's a damn-if-you-do-and-damn-if-you-don't option," says a diplomatic observer in Manila. "It is also a master stroke to put pressure on the United States to withdraw its bases in the Philippines."

The Gorbachev proposal will no doubt enhance ASEAN's dream of establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the region. If ASEAN is truly committed to implementing this zone, it has no reason to reject the Gorbachev plan.

During the ASEAN summit in Manila last December, the heads of government affirmed this commitment. In their communique they said: "The heads of government reaffirm their commitment to the realization of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The recent developments affecting regional peace and security, while creating certain impediments, nevertheless underline further the necessity of pursuing that commitment with greater vigor and a sense of urgency. They agree that ASEAN should intensify efforts aimed at the early realization of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

Gorbachev's proposal appears to be aimed at enhancing this commitment of ASEAN. His proposal to remove all nuclear weapons from the region is an added boost to make it all the more irresistible not only to ASEAN but

to the Philippines, which is now reviewing the bases agreement. With the negotiations deadlocked over the issue of compensation and with nationalist groups agitating for the bases' withdrawal, the Gorbachev plan strengthens the Philippine hand in the talks. The plan demolishes such U.S. arguments that the bases serve as a counterfoil to the Soviet bases in Vietnam or that they are for the protection of the two countries.

On the issue of nuclear weapons, the Soviet proposal strengthens the stand of the Senate, which recently voted to ban all nuclear weapons from the country including the American bases. The 1987 Constitution declares the Philippines a nuclear-free country.

Thus far there has been no official reaction from ASEAN capitals to Gorbachev's plan. President Aquino, commenting on the plan, says it is up to the two superpowers to settle the issue, forgetting probably the ASEAN is all for it. The Soviet leader first hinted at this swap in 1987, when he said in Vladivostok that the Soviet Union will respond to any U.S. withdrawal from the bases in the Philippines. But the recent proposal is more detailed than the Vladivostok suggestion.

Predictably, the United States rejected the plan, saying the bases are part of its global strategy and that the recently established Soviet bases could not be used as an exchange for the withdrawal of the U.S. bases, which have been in the Philippines since the turn of the century.

Observers are keenly watching the reaction of other ASEAN members, particularly Singapore and Thailand, to the proposal. Both countries support the presence of the United States which they say serves as a security umbrella for the region. Some ASEAN and U.S. analysts have raised the bogey that an American withdrawal would create a dangerous power vacuum and more instability in the region. These two countries have publicly supported the retention of the bases.

When the ZOPFAN plan was proposed in 1977, it was considered more a pipe dream than reality. The main stumbling block to ZOPFAN was the presence of the bases in the Philippines. At the same time, the ASEAN leaders stressed that the plan could only succeed if both the superpowers would support and guarantee such a zone. This guarantee is necessary to prevent other powers—like Japan and the People's Republic of China—from filling the vacuum.

Manglapus 'Officially' Invited To Visit Vietnam

HK1209054988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has been officially invited to visit Vietnam. This will be Manglapus's first visit to the country since diplomatic relations were established between Vietnam and the

Philippines in 1976. Manglapus' trip has been tentatively set for the last week of October. He is expected to discuss the Spratly Islands issue with his hosts. The islands are being claimed by China, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Government Said Studying Dropping Sabah Claim
HK1909124188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 19 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The Aquino government is reportedly again studying a bill to drop the Sabah claim. According to Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus, the cabinet is studying various aspects of the draft resolution authored by Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani and endorsed by the administration. De Jesus noted that there were no conditions attached to the renunciation of the Sabah claim.

Meanwhile, De Jesus also said that six government departments are involved in an experiment to get rid of red tape. They are the departments of agrarian reform, labor, agriculture, public works, social services, and local governments.

Security Kills Suspected Honasan Supporter
BK2509153988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP)—Security forces killed a suspected supporter of cashiered Colonel Gregorio Honasan near here Sunday as the sound of exploding firecrackers and gunfire was heard near military camps, police and local residents said.

The INQUIRER newspaper said Sunday that members of a previously unheard-of group, the Revolutionary Association To Free the People, had planned to let off firecrackers as a sign of support for Mr. Honasan and the soldiers he led in an abortive but bloody coup attempt here on August 28 last year.

At least 50 were killed and 300 wounded in the coup attempt. Mr Honasan, a cashiered colonel, has been on the run since escaping from a prison ship in Manila Bay in April.

Security forces killed a suspected supporter of Mr. Honasan during a brief firefight with three people in suburban Quezon City late Sunday, a police spokesman said.

The three opened fire at a group of policemen who had flagged down the suspects' car, police desk officer Sergeant Manny Siocon said, adding that one suspect was arrested and the third escaped leaving behind an assault rifle and bundles of pyrotechnics.

Sounds of firecrackers were heard in the vicinity of Camps Aguinaldo and Crame, two military headquarters in Quezon City, military spokesmen said.

Residents living near the two camps said they had heard unmistakable rounds of automatic rifles being fired, interspersed with intermittent explosions of firecrackers that lasted for some 130 minutes.

Exploding firecrackers were also heard near Fort Bonifacio, the Philippine Army Headquarters in suburban Makati.

Opposition Party Forms Governing Council
HK2009113188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The new opposition party, Union for National Action, or UNA, has begun its nationwide organization as Vice President Salvador Laurel announced the creation of a national governing council, which will take charge of the party's organization. Laurel is chairman of the council, and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile is his vice chairman. Abul Khayr Alonto is the secretary general of the UNA governing council, while Vicente Puyat serves as treasurer.

So far UNA has set up chapters in Cebu and Davao and will establish more chapters in the provinces.

According to spokesman Lito Banayo, chief Legal Counsel Homobono Adaza is ready to accept complaints from the public on corruption in government which, if substantially documented, will then be made public.

In another development, Laurel deplored President Aquino's refusal to create a people's council to probe the Lopa family's takeover of firms which used to belong to Benjamin Kokoy Romualdez. According to Laurel, Mrs Aquino is violating her oath of office.

Columnist Views Aquino's Party Convention Speech
HK1909035788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 19 Sep 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad "The New KBL"]

[Text] The KBL is dead, long live the KBL!

We did not hear *that* at last Friday LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino-Struggle of Philippine Democrats] launching. But, except for that, the whole show looked, in every way, like an old production of Ferdinand Marcos's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan. For a while, one thought Marcos was actually back on center stage, and that Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr and Rep Jose Cojuangco Jr, Mrs Aquino's brother, had become his latest converts.

As in Marcos's time, the new party was teeming with *balimbings* [star-shaped fruit—people who change their political allegiance easily] the only word that truly

describes opportunists who can shift from one party to another without loss of face or conviction, solely in the service of their pork barrel. Prominent in the LDP roster were some of the old KBL's more notorious politicians.

In her keynote, Mrs Aquino described political parties, correctly, as "necessary features of democracy," "without the organization of political beliefs and programs into disciplined parties we would have only a riot of conflicting opinions and no effective action," she said. But she refused to be counted as member of the party organized by her chief political lackey and her own brother. Was this because, as she says, her "contract" is "with God" or simply because she has learned to be discriminating?

Outside of the cliches in the keynote, very little was heard at the convention hall that did not diminish the sum of human knowledge and the level of public confidence and hope in the old political system. LDP President Mitra, the only nominee for the position, was expected to say nothing and said exactly nothing apart from platitudes fished out of the scrapheap of discredited politicians. He had no convincing cause to proclaim, no uplifting vision to commend, no clear program to uphold, only an oversize personal ambition to advance.

With his eyes fixed on the presidency after Cory, he paid handsome tribute to Mrs Aquino's relatives behind the LDP formation, whose support he will continue to need to ensure his being finally anointed the LDP standard bearer. These were his political and business friend and fellow cocker [a cock-fighting enthusiast] Peping Cojuangco, who is expected to be the real power in the LDP, the President's brother-in-law Paul Aquino, who, contrary to rumor, is *not* the Security Bank chairman, and Lupita Aquino Kashiwara, the California-based divorcee now married to a Japanese-American TV broadcaster and who may have become an American citizen.

Despite LDP's claim that it is a party with an ideology, its strongest attraction to its members seems to be the ideology of opportunism. It brings together men and women whose most obvious commitments is to themselves and who will be the first ones to bail out in case of trouble. With the party's access to the public till, LDP can be either an instrument of development or an instrument of corruption. But it seems to have chosen to be the latter.

Like all such organizations formed primarily to support the personal ambition of its top leader, LDP seems better qualified to fight the battles of the past than those of the future. In 1992, if the system survives, the electoral combat may no longer be waged between the usual personalities but between serious political parties with clear and specific ideas about society and government and clear and comprehensive programs. The real adversary one will have to face then will no longer be any of

the traditional parties, but most likely the CPP [Communist Party of The Philippines]-NPA-NDF combine, in whatever appearance they may wish to dress themselves up for the event.

This will tend to disqualify those whose ideas about society and government should have been buried long ago with their fathers. Not because they will have run out of tricks to buy or steal elections, but because even if they still manage to buy or steal elections, the country will need a new type of men and women to run its affairs. Even now, it needs leaders who have something new to say to the nation.

LDP need not give up before the fighting begins. But heroic effort and sacrifice should be made by its leaders to allow the party to operate not on the basis of Mitra's ambition or Cojuangco's manipulation, but on the basis of its opportunity to form a cadre of competent and honest young people. It should now project its young leaders—its Raul Rocos and Oscar Orbores, though not its Ronaldo Zamoras—and convince Mitra to retire with Cory, not wish to succeed her.

Aquino Defers Implementation of CARP

*HK2009110188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino agreed to defer implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] of private commercial agricultural lands for another 10 years to allow investors and landowners to recoup their investments. The president made this decision during a meeting of the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council. Her directive was announced in a media briefing by Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico.

[Begin Juico recording in English] The second major item that was taken up in the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council was on the rules and regulations affecting commercial lands. Here is a statement: President Corazon C. Aquino, in a recent Presidential Agrarian Reform Council meeting, approved the rules and regulations implementing Section 11 of Republic Act 1537. [passage indistinct]

With the president's approval of the said rules and regulations, owners of private agricultural lands engaged in commercial farming operations are given a 10-year deferment period before the lands in excess of the retention limit are subjected to agrarian reform. The president said that the rules and guidelines will give investors or owners of these farms sufficient time to recover their investments. [words indistinct]

The council likewise agreed that commercial farms are mandated in accordance with law to provide production and profit-sharing with their employees during the deferment period [words indistinct]. [end recording]

At the same time, Secretary Juico announced that a mini-consultative meeting would be held in November, in which the government will present to some 15 donor countries the final draft documents on the amount needed to support the CARP. According to Secretary Juico, the program will need a total cash requirement of P332 million from 1987 to 1997 to fund two aspects of the program: 1) land acquisition and distribution, and 2) post-land acquisition and distribution activities. [passage omitted]

Military's Proposal for Poll Deferral Reported
HK2609120688 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 26 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Defense Under Secretary Eduardo Ermita reported on the military's recommendation for the postponement of the barangay polls due to the NPA's influence in some 7,800 barangays all over the country. According to Ermita, some 10,000 [figure as heard] new members of the CAGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] will have been deployed by May of next year, which will help maintain peace and order during the polls.

[Begin Ermita recording in English in progress] ...We should maintain the initiative and the momentum in our counterinsurgency operations, and that come next year, sometime in May next year, we feel that the environment will be much better for a peaceful and orderly election. Because by then, we would also have anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000 CAGUs [figures as heard], active auxiliaries that would be helpful to the AFP-INP [Armed Forces of the Philippines-Integrated National Police] regular forces in policing the elections. [end recording]

Gen De Villa Assures Protection for Mindanao
HK2609115888 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 26 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa gave assurance that Mindanao will be protected from all forms of aggression, whether internal or external.

Gen Renato de Villa made the statement in Cagayan de Oro City following reports of renewed MNLF-instigated disturbances as well as the entry of Malaysian forces near Tawitawi. The AFP is reportedly closely monitoring the situation in the region and prepared to carry out a counteroffensive against such threats.

Meanwhile, appearing at the Senate earlier today, De Villa showed the media samples of confiscated Mindanao dollars said to be distributed by the Mindanao Independence Movement. The movement claims the currency to be the

legal tender of its so-called federal republic of Mindanao. It is reportedly already in use in Mindanao, with the exchange rate at P10 to a Mindanao dollar.

The military is presently investigating the issuance of the currency which bears the signatures of Reuben Canoy and Lorenzo de la Serna, leaders of the Mindanao Independence Movement.

Governor Leads Province in Antimilitary Strike
OW1909043488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Sept. 19 KYODO—The governor of the southern Philippine province of Basilan on Monday led a province-wide strike to protest the military's apparent inaction against kidnappings by outlaw groups.

Gov. Alvin Dans said that 1,000 public school teachers who responded to his strike call threatened an indefinite strike starting Monday if the provincial government and the military cannot guarantee their safety.

More than 70 persons have been kidnapped and about 20 of them held hostage for ransom in the last three weeks in the island province.

Moslems dominate the province's population of 240,000.

The island lies some 20 kilometers south of this port city at the tip of Zamboanga Peninsula in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao.

Dans said transportation has been paralyzed since early morning and department stores, private and government offices were also closed.

He challenged southern Philippines Military Commander, Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, to destroy the armed groups, which he said have already been identified by the military.

Many of the kidnappers are reported to be former members of the Moslem secessionist Moro National Liberation Front.

Thailand

'Cold War' Between Chatchai, Sitthi Aides Noted
BK2509084988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 88 p 7

[From the "In Print" Press Review column: "Ministry's Cold War"]

[Text] The cold war between the Prime Minister's young advisers and the Foreign Ministry continues unabated and could affect the stability of the government, KHAO PHISSET reports.

The latest episode came with the acceptance by some Foreign Ministry officials to address opposition MPs on copyright and trade issues at a gathering held in a hotel on September 12.

The advisers saw the move as politically unethical, some seeing it as tantamount to an attempt to lobby the opposition to agree with the ministry's line at a time when two members of the prime minister's think-tank were working on the copyright bill.

The quiet conflict arose over Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's declaration that he would turn Indochina from a battle ground into a market for trade.

The weekly quoted an adviser as saying that this did not change the goal of complete pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea first. It merely meant a difference in strategy, that is, to use the time till then to pave the ground for trade so that once troops are out of the country, it could begin immediately.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, also leader of the Social Action Party, may "lose out" because of his subordinates in the ministry who "don't see eye-to-eye with the prime minister's advisers," KHAO PHISSET pointed out.

Army Shuffle Shows Chawalit 'Buying Time'
BK2509083988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Sep 88 p 7

[From the "In Print" Press Review column: "The 'Five Tigers' Stay in Place"]

[Text] The freezing of the positions of the "five tigers" in the Army in the annual reshuffle shows that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chwalit Yongchaiyut is buying time and keeping the lid on the succession question, KHAO PHISSET reports.

The "five tigers" are Gen Chawalit, Deputy Army chief Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Assistant Army chiefs Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan.

In the weekly's view, the reshuffle announced on September 13 would not have been to the liking of the Class 5 graduates of the elite Chulachomklao Military Academy.

Not only did it disappoint the class leader Gen Suchinda—who was not given the coveted post of Army Chief-of-Staff which, though fifth in line of seniority is second in terms of importance and influence. It also removed several of his classmates from key field commands so that only the anti-aircraft artillery division remains in the command of Class 5.

However, showing his shrewdness as strategist, Gen Chawalit kept Class 5 in charge of two regional armies—with Lt-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi still commander of

the Second Region Army and Lt-Gen Wimon Wongwanit of the Special Warfare Centre, which has been described as the "Fifth Region Army."

Moreover, to further stave off the frustrations of the classmates and make them feel that they are gaining something from the annual changing of the guard, Gen Chawalit named two of them to newly-created positions. Hence the posts of Commander of the First Army Corps went to Maj-Gen San Siphon—formerly First Division Commander—and of the Second Army Corps to Maj-Gen Somphon Toemthongchai—formerly Deputy Second Army Region Commander.

The appointments mean that Class 5 commands four out of seven regional or quasi-regional armies.

But the most interesting aspect of the reshuffle was the placing of division commanders who form the power base for Gen Chawalit that will be important to his future as a political or military leader.

In these appointments, he has effectively ensured a system of checks and balances between various classes of the Chulachomklao Academy with Class 8 commanding eight divisions, Class 9 five, Class 6 two and Class 5 and Class 10 one each.

The reshuffle in the Navy was described by MATICHON as a fair success as it managed to solve to some extent the bottleneck that had set in. The appointment of several senior officers to posts "attached" to the Navy enabled a record 43 officers of the following generation to be promoted to admiral rank, it notes.

In the Air Force, Gen Chawalit succeeded to contain rifts by speaking of the principle of rotating the commander-in-chief position among top brass there, MATICHON observes.

As KHAO PHISSET puts it, Gen Chawalit tried to keep his power base and personal goals intact with a reshuffle that was more or less appropriate. The only problem was he did not decide on the important succession question, a matter he cannot postpone longer than next year as some top brass have been sitting in the same place for three years.

The reason for his delay, in the weekly's view, is probably because he needs to leave his mark before departing from the top army post to take the road to the prime ministership. Hence this year's reshuffle was an attempt to "buy time" for a bright political future for which he has prepared for some time.

Intelligence Units Consolidated

*BK2409004988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] The Army is planning to combine its intelligence operations into a single unit to improve efficiency, Army Spokesman Maj-Gen [Major General] Narudon Detpradiyut said yesterday [23 September].

The spokesman said the plan was initiated by Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to improve Army intelligence, which is now carried out by several intelligence units in various Army departments.

Under the plan, all intelligence officers would answer to the Army Intelligence Department, instead of to their units.

Maj-Gen Narudon said the plan would not expand the Army command structure, but merely restructure the intelligence service.

There would be no new posts set up nor any recruitment.

Chawalit Departs for Philippines

*BK2509144088 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Sep 88*

[Text] Army Commander in Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut left at 1030 today for a 3-day visit to the Philippines. He was accompanied by Deputy Army Commander in Chief General Wanchai Ruangtrakun and Army Chief of Staff General Charuai Wongsayan. The Army chief and his party will call on Philippines President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister General Fidel Ramos during the visit. The Philippines ambassador to Thailand, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sonthon Khongsomphong and a large number of high-ranking officers saw the group off at the airport.

Army Reports on Laos Border Troop, Spy Situation

*BK2409003588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Laos is sending children into Thailand to collect information for its military, said a Third Army Region officer yesterday [23 September].

Lt-Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Banchong Thirasunthon said the Thai military arrested one of the young spies a few months ago while he was gathering information in Ban Khok District in Uttaradit.

The boy, Chan Chailert, 12, belonged to Laos' "Youth Spy" unit, he said.

The boy told Third Army officers that Laotian authorities have trained seven or eight groups of youngsters from 9-12 years old to gather intelligence.

Lt-Col Banchong said that while the new Thai Government and its policy of improving trade with Indochina had given Laotian people hope, particularly those along the border, the Laotian military continues to spy on Thailand.

Meanwhile, military field sources have said Laos has sent more troops and heavy weapons from its Second Infantry Division to Ban Pakkhem border camp opposite Tha Li District in Loei.

The new unit is believed to be under the command of Col Kaen Kham, who will also be in charge of Ban Boten opposite Ban Romklao in Thailand.

The unit includes five K-3 and two T-54 tanks, four AM-8 armoured vehicles, two 120mm and two 130mm artillery guns, and Soviet-made BKB surface-to-air rockets, with a range of 15 kilometres, the sources said.

The Second Infantry Division was building a road toward the disputed area opposite Ban Romklao in Phitsanulok [Province], where Thai and Laotian troops fought a brief border war last year.

Laotian army engineers were also building roads lining the border districts of Pak Lai, Kenthao, Boten, and No Kok opposite Ban Romklao, the sources said.

Chawalit 'Secret' Memo on Lao Border Talks Cited

*BK2409102988 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
24 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] There has been a report saying that Acting Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut recently sent a secret memorandum to Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, and, in response to it, 2d Lt Praphat sent back an urgent message to Gen Chawalit on 23 September.

According to the report, Gen Chawalit presented in his secret memorandum some proposals on solving the Thai-Lao border conflict at Ban Romklao. Thai-Lao talks at a preliminary stage are being handled by the military delegations of both countries. The suggestions by Gen Chawalit is for use as an official guideline during talks with Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao General Staff, who will come to Bangkok in October for talks with the Thai military delegation.

The report says that Gen Chawalit wanted the Foreign Ministry to screen his proposals and make adjustments wherever it deems necessary especially in terms of international politics so that Gen Chawalit can use it as a basis to prepare for talks with Gen Sisavat.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported on 23 September that there has been no clash at the Thai-Lao border of late. Laos, however, has continued reinforcing its troops in various

areas. In Savannakhet Province, authorities recruited men with combat experience for posting along the Thai-Lao border. In Champassak, there has been a deployment of artillery pieces brought from Vientiane. Lao and Vietnamese soldiers also conducted joint patrols along the mountainous border between Thailand and Laos, opposite Phosai Subdistrict, Ubon Ratchathani Province, presumably with a plan to dig a tunnel for storage of ammunition and food supplies.

Confirmation of Aide-Memoire

BK2609005588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Army commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday confirmed that Laos has sent an aide-memoire to the Thai Foreign Ministry through the military proposing guidelines to solve the border conflict at Ban Romklao.

Gen Chawalit did not elaborate on details of the document, though he said it called for the two countries "to try to find a common standpoint" for developing bilateral relations.

He said the Foreign Ministry has already returned the aide-memoire to the Army, but said the document had not yet reached him.

A source said Laos has proposed through the Thai military that the disputed village be made into a joint development area to be administered by Thai and Laotian authorities.

However, the proposal, made during a visit to Laos by Army chief of staff Charuai Wongsayan, was rejected by the Foreign Ministry on the grounds that it would effectively change Thailand's border.

The Thai response was given to Laos after Gen Charuai returned from Vientiane.

Gen Chawalit said he had coordinated with Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Laotian General Staff, to help solve the two countries' border problem.

"The Laotians have conveyed messages that they wanted the visit (by Gen Sisavat) to benefit both countries, and that since we are going to meet, they wanted to see that some agreement be reached, to demonstrate the spirit of cooperation and unity," he said.

Gen Chawalit noted that the aide memoire had been worked on for a long time and drafted separately by the Laotian and Thai military.

Foreign Ministry Urges Caution on Indochina Trade BK2609011988 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has urged the Chatchai government to go slow on trading with Indochinese countries until Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea, foreign ministry officials said yesterday.

Before Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila left for New York, ministry officials interviewed by THE NATION said that Sitthi had sought Chatchai's support on the controversial issue.

"Both sides have reached a common ground that the government will maintain the Thai position on Kampuchea while efforts to improve trade with Indochina will not be overlooked," said an ambassador attached to the ministry, who asked not to be identified.

He said that Thailand should be patient and make gradual moves toward trade until a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean conflict is found.

At present, he added, the Kampuchean problem has reached a transition period where all parties concerned have met and discussed a plan for settlement. "Given this situation, the pressure that has brought about this moment should be maintained," he said referring to efforts of Western countries as well as ASEAN to isolate Vietnam economically until it pulls all troops out of Kampuchea.

Last week, the ministry held an internal meeting to discuss the issue among senior officials and agreed that the ministry should conduct a study on the benefits of trading with Vietnam in the future.

In his primary assessment, the ambassador attached to the ministry said the prospect of bilateral trade between Thailand and Vietnam will be limited but could grow if Indochina rebuilds.

Given the credit of the Thai Government and its geographical proximity, Thailand can win contracts from international organizations that have plans to participate in the economic recovery of Vietnam, he said.

Japanese Cameramen Held, 'Treated Well' in Burma BK2509121988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Mae Sot, Thailand, Sept 25 (AFP)—Two Japanese freelance cameramen said here Sunday that they were well-treated after being detained by the Burmese military on charges of illegally entering the country.

Naoki Mabuchi, 44, said that he and Shousuke Thakeuchi, 43, had crossed the border from Mae Sot in Thailand into eastern Burma on September 12.

They were picked up by the army on September 17 on charges of illegally entering the country while they were with a group of students and other anti-government protesters, Mr. Mabuchi said.

He said he believed that the group had been infiltrated by a military informer who had told the Army of their presence.

The two were detained the day before the military seized power in Burma following two months of mass unrest calling for an end to 26 years of authoritarian one-party rule and a return to democracy.

They were held in a police station compound at Paan in Burma's eastern Karen State until Saturday, when they were brought to the Moei River bordering Thailand under military escort and sent across by boat, Mr. Mabuchi said.

"The Burmese police and soldiers treated us very well," Mr. Mabuchi said.

"We were never handcuffed" or locked in a cell, just confined in the police station compound, and spent much of the time playing football with the policemen, he said. Their cameras were returned before they left, but the film had been removed.

Burma stopped issuing tourist visas to foreign nationals in August.

The two Japanese cameramen are now under arrest again for illegal entry, this time in Thailand.

Vietnam

U.S. Expert Team Arrives for MIA Searches
BK2509092088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 25 (AFP)—A team of U.S. experts arrived here Sunday to begin joint searches with Vietnamese counterparts for U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) since the Indochina conflict, Vietnamese officials said.

The 12-person group, led by Lieutenant Colonel Joe Harvey, head of the Joint Casualty Research Center in Hawaii, came by special plane with several tonnes of equipment to help in the searches, which begin Monday, the officials said.

Two groups of three U.S. experts and three from Vietnam will take part in the searches from September 26 to October 5 in the provinces of Lang Son, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Vinh Phu and Ha Nam Ninh, all within a 100-kilometer (62-mile) radius from Hanoi, the officials said.

Lt. Col. Harvey said the joint operation, the first since the end of 1985, would include interviews with residents around places where incidents took place during the conflict and surveys of sites of American plane crashes.

Hanoi and Washinton conducted a joint search in 1985 around a Hanoi suburb where a plane had crashed. The search was discontinued due to disagreements between the two governments on resolving humanitarian problems stemming from the war.

Lt. Col. Harvey and his group were to hold talks Sunday on the searches with Vietnamese experts led by Nguyen Can, deputy director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's North American Department, officials said.

Hanoi in July permitted the resumption of the joint searches and the current series of searches is part of a three-month program designed to find before the end of the year traces of the 70 MIA cases considered top priority in Washington.

Vietnam says it has sent the United States some 241 MIA remains since 1982, when it began to conduct searches. But Washington says that only 152 of the remains were officially identified as being U.S. MIA's.

Washington estimates the total number of MIA's at 2,403—1,757 in Vietnam, 555 in Laos and 91 in Cambodia.

Minister Views Soviet Presence at Cam Ranh Bay
BK2309113488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 23 Sep 88

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 23 (AFP)—The Soviet Union did not violate Vietnam's sovereignty by proposing to abandon a military base at Cam Ranh Bay in return for a U.S. military pullout from the Philippines, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nauyen Co Thach said Friday.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Thach said: "There has been no misunderstanding on this issue" and said the proposal Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered last week "conforms to the spirit of our accords."

"We were not annoyed by this offer, which we had discussed with the Soviets," he said.

Several foreign Journalists, Mr Thach added, "have misinterpreted" the reaffirmation of Vietnamese sovereignty over Cam Ranh Bay.

He said the base in Vietnam cannot be compared to the U.S.-leased Clark Air force Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines.

The Soviet and Vietnamese position is that Cam Ranh Bay is a Vietnamese base providing facilities for the Soviet fleet while the bases in the Philippines are actual U.S. military facilities, analysts said.

The U.S. Defense Department claims that Cam Ranh Bay is the largest overseas Soviet base, saying it is a permanent facility for some 20 ships, several submarines, some equipped with nuclear weapons, and fighter-bomber planes.

Switching to the topic of the conflict in Cambodia, Mr Thach, who is also vice-prime minister, said any "form of international control" in Cambodia "must be placed under the authority of the Cambodians."

He rejected the concept of an international peacekeeping force, proposed by leading Cambodian resistance figure Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to ensure that the Khmer Rouge do not return to power in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge, the main opposition force to the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, are considered responsible for killing more than one million people during their rule from 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded in late 1978 to oust them.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge are allied with the resistance forces of Prince Sihanouk and the nationalist faction of former Prime Minister Son Sann in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

"If the Cambodian four do not want to make peace, who can do it for them?" said Mr Thach, referring to the government and the three resistance factions.

He added that Vietnam had not changed its position on a pullout of its troops from Cambodia.

"In case of an agreement between the Cambodian parties, we will pull out during the first three months of 1990. If there is no agreement, we will withdraw by the end of 1990", he said.

Mr. Thach called recent Sino-Soviet talks on Cambodia "positive" and said for now on there would be "fewer differences of opinion" on the question.

He said a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 5 in Paris "is a good sign and means things are going in the right direction. But this depends on the prince's mood."

Asked about participation by the Khmer Rouge in a future Cambodian Government, Mr. Thach said "This is an internal Cambodian affair."

He added that on this point, Prince Sihanouk "was very intelligent."

"He has rejected the six main leaders of the Khmer Rouge, hoping to destroy the leadership of the faction before accepting it. It is a good tactic."

As for relations with the United States, Mr. Thach acknowledged that progress had been made since U.S. envoy General John Vessey visited Hanoi in August 1987 to discuss the search for the remains of U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war.

But, he added, "The American side remains hostile to Vietnam," leading to suspension of emigration to the United States of half a million people formerly detained in communist reeducation camps and their families.

Mr Thach said one reason for the halt in emigration is the lack of an agreement that these former detainees would not be allowed to engage in anti-Vietnamese Government activities in the United States.

"The United States has also refused to allow Vietnam to set up a permanent presence in the United States to monitor such an accord, He said.

"The United States demands a permanent presence in Vietnam to search for MIA's but refused to let Vietnamese do the same," Mr Thach said. "They cannot treat us as untouchables, we are not an inferior caste."

Joint Communique With Soviet Union Detailed
BK2409155588 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
24 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA-OANA Sept. 14—Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president of the State Council of Vietnam, paid an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union from Sept. 19-24 at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit, saying: President Vo Chi Cong had talks with Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The two sides informed each other of the activities of the party and state organs of Vietnam and the Soviet Union aimed at implementing the tasks of socialist restructure and renovation and effecting socialist democracy and openness.

A.A. Gromyko informed the Vietnamese side of the efforts of the Communist Party and the entire working people of the Soviet Union in carrying out the resolutions of the 19th All-Union Conference of the party and the party Central Committee's conference in July 1988, thus creating a new impetus for restructure and increasing activities in furtherance of the ideas and line of restructure in all domains of the Soviet people's life.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the state and people of Vietnam, President Vo Chi Cong hailed the initial important achievements in implementing the line of restructure worked on by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the resolutions of the all-union conference of the party, and described those achievements as a great encouragement to the renovation in Vietnam.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that in the spirit of comradeship, the Soviet Union has followed with keen interest the positive changes in fraternal Vietnam and sincerely wished the Vietnamese people new successes in the implementation of the renovative line of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as concretized in the resolutions of the following sessions of the party Central Committee aimed at stabilising step by step the socio-economic situation and developing the country.

The Soviet side expressed its belief that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and trained by the late President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and successfully discharge the tasks laid down by the party. It also reaffirmed the Soviet party and state's consistent line of continuing to strengthen their solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Vietnamese communists and people.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations in all fields. They shared the view that the present period is characterized by increasing dynamism, by both sides, common desire to raise the efficiency of their cooperation and their sincere eagerness to learn from each other's experiences in performing the task of building the state and the party and solving economic, social, cultural and other issues.

Both sides laid particular stress on the significance of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation whose 10th anniversary will be marked next November toward the unceasing consolidation and strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

Vo Chi Cong and A.A. Gromyko were of the view that the revolutionary processes currently taking place in Vietnam and the Soviet Union call for a rapid application of new forms in economic and commercial relations such as cooperative production, joint enterprises and direct contacts between ministries and unions of enterprises.

A prompt and full implementation of the agreements reached in the meetings between Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, in Moscow in May 1987 and July 1988 is of an important significance in raising the

efficiency of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and making it commensurate with the requirements of the revolutionary tasks put forth by the CPV and CPSU.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the qualitative renewal of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in the economic domain will practically contribute to realizing measures worked out by the fraternal countries for greater economic integration within the CMEA. Andrey Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union will actively take part in the execution of the special overall programme of multilateral cooperation among the European member countries of the C.M.E.A. toward Vietnam with the aim of resolving the most urgent problems of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During their talks, the two sides paid special attention to the exchange of experiences in the work of administrative bodies and the development of socialist democracy in Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Andrey Gromyko informed the Vietnamese side in detail of the practical measures taken in accordance with the resolutions of the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU and of the CPSU Central Committee's plenum in July 1988 with the aim of perfecting the political system of the Soviet society, guaranteeing full power for the Soviets of the people, the foundation of the socialist state, and building a state of socialist legislation.

The two sides had a useful exchange of views on how to upgrade the role of the Soviets and the people's councils at all levels in social life, to promote the people's self-management and their right as master, determine the functions of the party and state offices, and enhance the legislative and supervisory activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the National Assembly and the State Council of Vietnam.

The two sides agreed to continue strengthening the cooperation between the standing committees and representative groups of the supreme legislative bodies of the USSR and the SRV and broaden their exchange of experiences.

While discussing international issues, the two sides noted with pleasure that the co-ordination of actions between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, including that between the Vietnamese National Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet, is unceasingly developed, especially in efforts for building an overall system of international peace and security, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, and promoting the disarmament process. President Vo Chi Cong reiterated the SRV's full support for the recent important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the dismantlement of intermediate and shortrange missiles, the completion of preparatory work for a treaty on a fifty per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons of the

Soviet Union and the United States, as well as a strict implementation of the 1972 treaty on anti-ballistic defence and non-withdrawal from the treaty during the period specified.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union renewed their strong support for the initiative of making Asia and the Pacific a region of peace, stability, neighbourliness and cooperation on the basis of concerted efforts of all regional countries.

Vietnam welcomed the Soviet Union's constructive proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, in his important statement in Krasnoyarsk on Sept. 16, 1988, and considered them a new initiative that has opened a practical way to establish an allround security system in Asia. Vietnam held that the serious and positive attitude of all countries concerned will contribute to peace and stability in the region.

The Soviet Union supported the constructive steps of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at eliminating confrontation and tension in Southeast Asia and establishing in this region relations of peace and cooperation. It is of the view that the seven-point proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a constructive contribution in this direction.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union supported the policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at achieving national reconciliation and settling the Kampuchea issue through a political solution. They fully supported the seven-point proposal of the PRK in the informal meeting in Jakarta aimed at achieving national reconciliation and settling the Kampuchea issue by political measures.

The two sides stressed the important significance of the recent two-stage informal meeting in Jakarta with the participation of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK Hun Sen and the heads of the three opposition Khmer parties and the participation of representatives of Vietnam, Laos and ASEAN countries in the second stage. The meeting was a new step in the development of dialogue aimed at finding a way to settle conflicts by political solution. Most important of all, the participants recognized that the two interlinked key components of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army and the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, thus meeting the aspiration of the Kampuchean people and contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong and Comrade Andrey Gromyko stressed that the important thing now is to accelerate the implementation of the agreements reached between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, promote the efforts of the non-aligned movement and the countries concerned aimed at advancing towards a political solution and restoring peace in Kampuchea in the spirit of national reconciliation.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union will continue actively promoting the creation of a favourable international atmosphere for the settlement of the Kampuchea issue. The People's Republic of China may make a considerable contribution to the settlement of the conflict around Kampuchea. The two sides held that direct negotiation and the restoration of the friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China would be an important contribution to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue. The Soviet Union welcomed the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China.

While discussing the situation in various regions in the world, the two sides pointed out that it is necessary to settle in an expedient and equitable way the hot-beds of tension and conflicts now existing in the world by political solutions and through negotiations on the basis of respect for each nation's right to decide its own destiny.

The two sides pointed out that the process of reconciliation in Afghanistan, the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and the talks between representatives of the two countries with the participation of the U.N. secretary general and the deep and positive changes in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue proved that the new political thinking had become clearer as could be seen in the forms and methods of eliminating regional conflicts. Strengthening and developing this trend was the vital work of all nations who were struggling for peace and security on our planet.

While highly appreciating the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, Vietnam and the Soviet Union declared that all participants should strictly implement this agreement.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's constructive effort for the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of the fatherland and making the Korean peninsula a region free from nuclear weapons.

The two sides supported a comprehensive solution to the conflict in the Near East and the convening of an international conference on this question. They reiterated their support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for their legal rights including the right to national self-determination.

Vo Chi Cong and A.A. Gromyko declared their support for the correct stance of Cuba and Angola and their hope that the quadripartite talks on finding out a political solution to Southwest Africa will end with constructive results. The two sides backed the peaceful settlement of the questions in Central America and the Nicaraguan Republic's stance and goodwill aimed at seriously observing the Guatemala agreements.

The two sides stressed the non-aligned movement's role in solving the present complicated international problems. They expressed their solidarity with all nations who were struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

The two sides highly valued the Republic of India's great role and positive contributions to settling regional and global questions in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Vo Chi Cong and Gromyko shared the same view on the need to promote coordinated action through national assemblies in solving burning international questions including those in Asia and the Pacific.

The official visit to the Soviet Union by Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, contributed to strengthening the allround coordinated action, friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. It constituted a great contribution to developing the Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

NHAN DAN Editorial on Visit

*BK2509103688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[NHAN DAN 25 September Editorial: "An Important Contribution to Developing the Vietnamese-Soviet Relations."]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the USSR by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State during 19-24 September concluded with splendid success. The Vietnamese Communists and people greatly rejoice at the fruitful outcome of the talks between Chairman Vo Chi Cong and President Gromyko as well as his cordial exchange of views with CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev on issues relating to the consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship, and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and nations of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Following the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh in May last year, this official friendly visit by our chief of state to the same country was made at the time when the two peoples are making preparations to solemnly commemorate the 10th anniversary of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 71st anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It was a new lively manifestation of the sentiment and tradition of unity between the Vietnamese and Soviet Communist Parties and peoples.

This official friendly visit, as affirmed by the joint communique, has contributed to further strengthening the coordination of actions in all fields and to consolidating

the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two nations and peoples. It is an important contribution in the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations.

The overall success of this visit was found in the affirmation by both parties and states of their viewpoints on a series of issues relating to the reality of socialist construction in Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as on the current international issues.

Our people are particularly elated at the major achievements made by the Soviet people in the restructuring of all aspects of the social life in keeping with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU aimed at continuously promoting the economic restructuring and social democratization in the Soviet Union, and consider those achievements as a great encouragement to the current process of renovation in Vietnam.

The Soviet Communists and people always follow with keen interest and profound sentiment the positive changes in the implementation of new policies of the Sixth CPV Congress, firmly believe that the Vietnamese people will overcome difficulties and triumphantly fulfill all tasks set forth by the CPV, and affirm the unswerving policies of the Soviet party and state to continue strengthening the solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese Communists and people.

The major issues raised in the talks and exchange of views between the two sides are the consolidation and development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Satisfied with the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations in all fields during the past period, the two chairmen expressed a common desire to see both sides raise the efficiency of their cooperation and their eagerness to learn from each other's experiences in performing the tasks of building the party and state and in solving economic, social, cultural, and other issues. Reality in socialist construction in both countries requires an urgent application of new forms in the economic and trade cooperation relations and a new qualitative development of this cooperation.

In this connection, the two sides stressed that a prompt and full implementation of the agreements reached in the meetings between General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and General Secretary Gorbachev in May 1987 and July this year is of an important significance in increasing the efficiency of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and making it commensurate with the requirements of the revolutionary tasks put forth by the two parties and countries.

We are very elated at Chairman Gromyko's statement that the Soviet Union will actively take part in the implementation of the special overall program of multi-lateral cooperation among the European member countries of the CEMA toward Vietnam with the aim of resolving the most urgent problems of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The exchange of experience in the work of the administrative bodies, the development of socialist democracy in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the active collaboration between the organs concerned in this area will open the prospects for furthering the overall restructuration efforts in the Soviet Union and the process of all-round renovation in Vietnam.

The identity of views shared by the two sides in assessing fundamental international issues and determining urgent measures for building an overall system of international peace and security was stressed in the joint communique. This has reflected the mutual understanding, profound trust, and ever close coordination of action between the two parties and states in their external policies.

Vietnam fully supports the recent important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly the constructive proposal put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in his important statement in Krasnoyarsk on 16 September, considering this as opening a practical way to establish an all-round security system in Asia.

On the situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union supports the constructive steps taken by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for establishing peaceful and cooperative relations in this region.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union support the People's Republic of Kampuchea's policy of national reconciliation and believe that the Cambodian issue could be settled through a political solution.

The two sides take note of the important significance of the Jakarta informal meeting, stressing that the participants have recognized the two interlinked key issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which conform to the Cambodian people's desire and the world public demand.

The important thing now is to accelerate the implementation of the agreements reached and to promote the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement and the countries concerned aimed at achieving a fair and equitable political solution to the Cambodian issue.

During his visit, President Vo Chi Cong once again reiterated that the Vietnamese people always treasure the long-lasting friendship of the Chinese people and are prepared to meet with the Chinese side to discuss and settle together all existing differences between the two countries in order to restore their traditional friendship. The Soviet Union welcomes this good will.

The two sides hold that direct talks between the two sides and the restoration of the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship are a contributor to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, and to the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

While affirming Vietnam and the Soviet Union's continued positive efforts to create a favorable climate for a solution to the Cambodian issue, the two sides emphasized that the People's Republic of China could substantially contribute to the settlement of the conflict around Cambodia.

Inspired by the fine results of President Vo Chi Cong's visit to the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese Communists and people pledge to do their best to promote and strengthen the Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity, friendship, and cooperation. In anticipation of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 71st anniversary of the Great October Revolution, let us further develop the productive labor emulation movement and actively respond to a month of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship with a view to successfully implementing the sixth party congress resolution and other resolutions of our party Central Committee.

Joint Venture With USSR, Singapore Set Up
BK2609091788 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT
26 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 26—The shrimp rearing joint venture MASEANAM [expansion unknown] is building a 1,000-hectare farm for shrimp rearing in the southernmost province of Minh Hai, the biggest shrimp producer in Vietnam.

MASEANAM comprises the MWRISCO [expansion unknown] joint ventures of the Soviet Union and Singapore, the Sea Foods Export Company of Vietnam (SEAPRODEX) and the Nam Can Sea Product Enterprise of Minh Hai Province.

As the first step, it will build in October a 100-hectare shrimp-rearing farm in Ngoc Hien District, a spawning farm with a capacity of 50 million shrimps per year, and a shrimp-feed factory with a capacity of one ton per hour. Total investments are expected to exceed 3.5 millions U.S. dollars. Output is expected to reach 3-4 tonnes a year, 20 times as much as the present national average when the farm starts full-scale operation.

Development of Direct Trade With Thailand Urged
BK2509042088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City—Senior officials have urged Thailand to develop direct trade with Vietnam rather than let third countries continue to retain their grip.

The president of the Ho Chi Minh People's Committee, Phan Van Khai, praised Prime Minister Chatchai Chulhawan's desire to expand trade with Indochina but felt the policy had weakened under pressure from Thailand's ASEAN partners.

"Although Thailand and Vietnam have no direct trade, business transactions have existed at a low-profile through third countries," said Mr Phan.

"We should open more trade for the benefit of our two countries."

Mr Phan reiterated Hanoi's plan to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990 but said international scepticism, particularly by the United States, remained and Vietnam had still to contend with an American trade embargo. "We hope to prove our sincerity to the world after 1990 when we withdraw all the troops," he said. "We hope the US will lift its embargo then."

Hanoi had given the Ho Chi Minh City administration a mandate to open its door to foreign investment with an aim to turn what was Saigon into an economic zone of peace.

The domestic economy had been ravaged by war, he said, and Vietnam badly needed technology and capital to help its labour force to use its abundant natural resources to bring about a recovery.

Several countries have started business contacts with Vietnam but political differences with Thailand had stopped Thai investors from jumping on the bandwagon.

"Vietnam wants to invite Thais to come to invest because our countries share geographical and historical backgrounds.

"We admire the Thais who have been able to rapidly develop their economy in the past decade.

"We want to learn from the Thais on matters such as investment and tourism development. We are confident our similarities will allow us to cooperate for mutual benefit," he said.

People's Committee Vice President Nguyen Vinh Nghiep said closer economic cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam could lead to improved political relations.

"There's no reason why Thailand and Vietnam should not trade. Of course, there are problems which prevent direct relations," said Mr Nguyen.

"It's unnecessary to go through third countries when trade already exists."

Since Vietnam introduced its investment promotion law early last year, about 30 foreign investors had made approaches.

The biggest so far was from West German concerns which were interested in oil exploration and hotel projects with a combined value of \$4,100 million.

Ho Chi Minh City has a population of 4.5 million people, but more than half of them are jobless.

Navy Force Reviews Tasks for Truong Sa Island
BK2209112388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Vietnamese Navy has recently reviewed results of an emulation drive in support of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Island. During the past period, various naval units conducted 43 combat drills, tracked 16,000 vessels and boats, seized 3 foreign fishing boats intruding into our territorial waters, and stopped many vessels illegally fleeing abroad. The Naval Transportation Force has mobilized vessels and facilities to speed up goods transportation.

Director, teachers, and students of the Naval Technical Command Officer's School have helped load and transport goods to the island. Various engineering units such as the M-31, T-5, M-46, and M-26 groups have built 13 bungalows and brought 6 floating facilities to the island. The M-31 and T-5 groups have increased their labor productivity by 300 percent, shortened time used for building a bungalow on coral reef from 20 down to 7 days. The technical unit has overcome difficulties caused by shortage of materials and spare parts, quickly cleared goods from vessels, repaired 39 boats and 2 floating houses, and built another one. The Ba Son factory has shortened time used for building a floating house from 90 down to 30 days. Despite difficulties caused by shortage of materials and adverse weather conditions, the M-28, M-29, and M-53 groups have applied new fishing methods and caught 720 tonnes of fish, 30 tonnes of shrimp, produced 20,830 liters of fish sauce and 135 tonnes of dried fish, and delivered more than 6,000 cubic meters of timber for export, achieving 20 percent of the set plan norm for 1988.

Implementing the movement of growing vegetables and raising livestock around their houses, various units have produced 100 tonnes of grain, 120 tonnes of vegetables, 39 tonnes of meat, 25 tonnes of fish, and 15,000 liters of fish sauce, thereby providing each person with 37 grams of vegetables, 31 grams of rice, 12 grams of meat, 6 fish, and 5 grams of fish sauce for his daily meals.

Overseas Vietnamese Allowed To Send Gold Home
BK2309101988 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Aug 88 P2

[Report by T.Q.T.]

[Text] For several months now, the state has authorized many provinces and cities to organize the collection of remittance from overseas Vietnamese in gold. Operating under this new direction and in coordination with various overseas Vietnamese service corporations in many countries, the Ho Chi Minh City Corporation for Overseas Vietnamese Service and On-the-Spot Export (COSEVINA) has brought into the city nearly 40 kg of gold, equivalent to more than 1,000 taels. Overseas

Vietnamese now can send gold to their relatives in the city through the overseas Vietnamese service corporations in the countries where they are residing. These corporations will turn over the amounts of gold and namelists of the recipients to COSEVINA. Based on this, COSEVINA will deliver the actual amounts of gold to various recipient families in the city and will receive service charges either in gold or foreign currency as stipulated by the state. To date, some 300 families have received gold sent from their relatives abroad through COSEVINA. The smallest amount weighs 3.75 grams and the largest, 8 taels. As requested by their relatives in Ho Chi Minh City, more and more overseas Vietnamese have sent gold to help their families instead of gifts.

Apart from this, the state has allowed overseas Vietnamese to bring gold into the country without limit in terms of quantity. They, however, must declare to the Custom Office the amounts of gold they bring along and are allowed to give their relatives 2 taels while selling the rest to the Gold and Silver Trading Corporation at current market prices.

Column Answers Questions About Emigration
BK2309175288 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Aug 88 p 2

[Answers to Reader column: "About Emigration of the Former Regime's Army Officers"]

[Text] Recently, many readers have come personally or written to us inquiring about issues related to emigration. We have contacted the functional agencies and received the following answers:

Is it true that the state will drive all those returning from reeducation camps out of Vietnam whether they want it or not, and that the United States Government—according to rumor—will pay U.S.\$4,000 to the Vietnamese Government for each person driven out? (Thu Thanh, 10th Ward, 1st Precinct)

On 15 July 1988, U.S. and Vietnamese representatives held talks on the resettlement of those people who have been released from reeducation camps, together with their dependents who want to live in the United States. Such emigration is totally on a voluntary basis. Our state neither forces any people to leave nor does it reject anyone's wish to stay in the country for national construction. The rumor about a payment by the United States in exchange for emigrants is totally fabricated.

The rumor says that the U.S. policy is to first accept those with a longer stay in reeducation camps whereas our state wants these people to leave in order. Please explain this. (Tran Van Minh, 10th Precinct)

This is an issue to be discussed by both sides, including the establishment of namelists and measures to organize the emigration so that it will be convenient for both sides and for the emigrants. Functional agencies will publicly issue a communique on this issue.

Will all those who have exit visas for family reunion and all Amerasian children be able to leave (to all countries) this year? (Le Ngoc Minh, 3d Precinct)

Our state has handed the namelists of over 23,000 people (including 9,000 Amerasians and their relatives) with exit visas to all countries and requested these countries settle the cases quickly. The number of emigrants to other countries has recently increased. At the same time, the number of people denied entry visas by other countries has also increased. Would-be emigrants will be personally notified of whether they can leave or not. They are requested to watch out for and be vigilant against false rumors.

What about those who have been denied entry visas by other countries and still want to leave? (Nguyen Le Thu, Binh Chanh)

Those who have been denied entry visas by other countries may ask their sponsors overseas to lodge a complaint with the embassies of the receiving countries, which are stationed in Thailand. Particularly, those would-be emigrants to the United States can lodge complaints with the Orderly Departure Program organization in Thailand. As for these people, they must do their best to complete all those procedures required by the receiving countries.

Main Points of New Law on Nationality Reviewed
BK2609100488 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 26—The 8th National Assembly at its third session on June 28, 1988 adopted a new Law on Nationality. It is provided in the law that "the Socialist Republic of Vietnam recognizes a single nationality for its citizens which is the Vietnamese nationality." (Article 9).

By virtue of this law, the rights and interests of Vietnamese citizens are protected by the state (Article 2). A Vietnamese citizen will be allowed to relinquish his or her Vietnamese nationality (Article 9) if he or she so wishes and has plausible reasons. He or she may also recover his or her Vietnamese nationality (Article 11).

The law also stipulates that the marriage, divorce, or annulment of an illegal marriage of a Vietnamese citizen with a foreigner or with a non-nationality person will not affect his or her nationality, that the adoption or relinquishment of the Vietnamese nationality by the husband or wife will not change nationality of the other.

The new law considers the father's and mother's blood bonds of same importance in determining the nationality of their children. The principle of blood bond is applied to determine the Vietnamese nationality of a child whose parents are either Vietnamese citizens or one Vietnamese and the other without nationality or unknown nationality (Article 6). This principle aims to ensure Vietnamese nationality for children of Vietnamese blood right from their birth.

The law also stipulates that a child whose father or mother is Vietnamese citizen while the other is a foreigner will bear Vietnamese nationality provided that he or she is born in Vietnam or his parents are residing in Vietnam at their birth. But his parents might opt for another nationality for their child if they so desire.

In case the child is born abroad, the choice of nationality will entirely depend on his or her parents if they have no

permanent residence in Vietnam at the time of his or her birth (Article 6).

The law ensures Vietnamese nationality for children whose parents bear no nationality but are residing in Vietnam. The same applies to children of unknown parents found in Vietnam (Article 6).

The rights and interests of children are guaranteed by the principles contain in Chapter 4 of the law. In case the parents of a child decide to change their nationality in a normal way (to adopt, relinquish, or recover their Vietnamese nationality) their children's nationality will change accordingly. But when the parents are deprived of the Vietnamese nationality (and) their demand to be naturalized in Vietnam is turned down, their children nationality will not change (Article 10).

AUSTRALASIA

Melbourne Radio Reports on Evans Pacific Tour *BK1709111388 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* *0803 GMT 17 Sep 88*

[From the "International Report" program moderated by Sue McAllister]

[Excerpts] The tour of South Pacific nations by Australia's new foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, started smoothly enough but by week's end had led to a diplomatic clash between Australia and Fiji. Foreign Minister Evans' first stop on his Pacific tour was Papua New Guinea from where Radio Australia's Graham Dobell, who is traveling with the minister, filed this report.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Senator Evans said Australia had to be seen as heavily committed to the South Pacific. Australian foreign policy, he said, should make the region its first basic reference point. Such remarks were a counterpoint to the comments by Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Namaliu, that the South Pacific felt it had been neglected by Australia.

[Namaliu] I think that has been one of the concerns. The other concerns generally—and it's not just of Australia specifically but generally of our friends—is that they have tended to take the South Pacific a little too much for granted, and we would like them to appreciate the fact that many of the countries in the South Pacific do need help and do need assistance because of their small sizes, their lack of resources, and need any assistance that they can get.

[Dobell] Senator Evans said it was no accident that his first port of call as foreign minister had been Papua New Guinea. He said his tour of the South Pacific would not be merely a first burst of cosmetic enthusiasm.

[Evans] I don't think anyone could have been more assiduous than Bill Hayden and Bob Hawke in combination over the last 2 to 3 years, particularly with the series of visits that each of them made, the role that has been played in the context of the South Pacific Forum, and a variety of other issues that have necessarily forced us to focus on the region, not least New Caledonia, Vanuatu, and above all else Fiji. So, I don't know, whatever the perception may have been in the early years of this government, I don't think any one could argue with any credibility that the area has been neglected in recent times, and it is that tradition that I want to... [changes thought] well, that pattern of response that I want to maintain.

[Dobell] The talks covered the two border incidents this year involving troops from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia in which shots were fired. Senator Evans hinted that Australia wanted quicker advice from Papua New Guinea of any such clashes along the border, which

he called a fluid and fairly difficult situation. The foreign minister pointed that the treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea signed last December has a defense clause providing for joint action in the event of an attack on Papua New Guinea.

[Evans] I think the main context in which that was discussed was really in the sense of Australia expressing a wish to be kept fully informed of developments as they occur in the border region simply because of the significance that the defense clause holds in the joint declaration of principles, and the potential involvement that Australia might have as a result of the language of that clause and that commitment. That implies a responsibility, I think, to keep us fully informed which was readily and cheerfully acknowledged by the minister [word indistinct] when I discussed the issue. [end recording]

From Papua New Guinea, Senator Evans flew to Nauru which is seeking compensation for the extensive damage done to the island's 2,000 hectares by phosphate mining during the period up to independence in 1968 when Australia, New Zealand, and Britain had jointly administered the island's affairs.

[Begin Dobell recording] Nauru has threatened privately to take Australia to the International Court of Justice, to make it responsible for rehabilitation of old phosphate mining areas. Senator Evans says though that Australia had no case to answer, he told the acting president, Mr Detudamo, that the settlement by Australia at the time of the island's independence in 1968, was not just fair but generous. Nauru is awaiting a report of inquiry on rehabilitation which is due to be issued by the end of the year. The Australian Government refused to recognize the inquiry and did not give evidence. In preparation for legal moves against Australia as the former administering power, Nauru has recognized the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

While describing such a move as harmful to the relationship, Senator Evans said Australia was willing to help Nauru reshape its economy as phosphate reserves are exhausted. The foreign minister said Australia could advise on the creation of a fishing industry, management of Nauru's international investments, and recruitment of Australian teachers. [end recording]

The next stop for the Australian foreign minister, Senator Evans, on his Pacific tour was the troubled French territory of New Caledonia which has long been an irritant to relations between France and Australia. There the foreign minister spoke to French officials, and to the two main New Caledonian political groups: The RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic], which wants the territory to remain part of France, and the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], which comprises mainly indigenous Kanaks who want New Caledonia to be independent.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] It is clear that Senator Evans is going to give unequivocal support to the Matignon Accord and to what has been achieved in New Caledonia since the dreadful period in April and May when 25 people died on the island of Ouvea. The new Rocard government is seen as having made a fundamental change in French attitudes in laying out the 10-year time frame for change, in giving the Kanaks the chance to control two of three proposed provinces, and in freezing the electoral rolls for that 10-year period to meet the Kanak's fears about being swamped by outsiders. The Australian endorsement is important to France, both for the bilateral relationship and for the French image in the South Pacific. Some other states are still suspicious of French intentions. After his talks with Senator Evans at the weekend, Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Rab- bie Namaliu, says Port Moresby still saw a need to put pressure on France. The Evans approach seems to be much more about change than pressure. [end recording]

It seems as though Senator Evans' approach worked. By the end of his visit, the loyalists showed signs of having been won over.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The rhetoric from the leaders of the loyalist RPCR party was all different. Not so long ago Australia was described as a threatening power trying to expel France from the Pacific. There was no such talk today. Instead, the loyalist leaders regretted the misunderstandings of recent years, called Australia a friendly country, and said the territory's destiny was tied to Australia as it was to the rest of the Pacific.

Senator Evans responded with an invitation for RPCR leaders to come to Australia as official guests to put forth their point of view. The foreign minister praised the [words indistinct] for the efforts in agreeing on a 10-year peace process. Australia's response to that, he said, was one of the key reasons [words indistinct] the French territory.

[Evans] To recognize the achievements of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] and the RPCR in reaching the agreements they have, congratulate them and everyone associated with that agreement, with the result, to recognize that there is a new spirit of reconciliation and optimism abroad in New Caledonia, and to acknowledge what a remarkable achievement that is, given the degree of tension and hostility which existed just a few short months ago.

[Dobell] Senator Evans outlined a four-point program to further improve relations. Calling for more high-level exchanges, sporting and cultural contacts, the resumption of a small aid program, and assistance with economic developments. But the foreign minister then returned to the central reason for all the old animosities—the position on Kanak independence that Australia shares with the rest of the South Pacific Forum.

[Evans] There is a continuity in the Australian position here which I would like to be clearly understood. The Australian Government recognizes and continues to support the aspirations of the people represented by the FLNKS to autonomy and independence. We also recognize, of course, that the final outcome of the [words indistinct] process of deliberation and confidence building that is now being put [words indistinct] will have to be worked out and determined by the New Caledonian people themselves. [passage omitted] [end recording]

After the success of his visit to New Caledonia, Senator Evans' visit to Vanuatu seemed set to be equally smooth and productive. But instead, the tour struck a problem. This was Senator Evans' agreement to meet Mr Sope, the chief political rival to the prime minister of Vanuatu, Father Walter Lini. Father Lini requested that the meeting be canceled.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Senator Evans said he did first agree to Mr Sope's request for a meeting because Mr Sope was still a politician of consequence even though he has been removed from cabinet and from Parliament. But the foreign minister said that as a guest in Vanuatu, he had to see cancellation request conveyed to him in a formal diplomatic note. The note said the meeting with Mr Sope should not proceed because of the sensitive political situation. This was reference to the civil disturbance in May when Australia flew in antiriot gear and to the political upheaval when all the opposition MP's were dismissed from Parliament. Mr Sope replied that Senator Evans should have ignored the diplomatic pressure from Vanuatu. Senator Evans said he had to be sensitive to the situation in Vanuatu. He could not go against the wishes of the Lini government whatever Mr Sope might say.

[Evans] I was prepared to meet him when he made a request to the High Commissioner a couple of days ago, but it was then the subject of a quite firm request from the Vanuatu Government that I not see him. In all the circumstances that exist, given the sensitivities about pending court appeals, and so on, it was a request which I thought was appropriate to accept. [passage omitted]

[Dobell] During his talks with Senator Evans, Father Lini said Mr Sope's record was being eroded. The prime minister said things were back to normal, and political struggle will be fought out in the courts and the Parliament. Father Lini said he called by-elections in November to fill 18 seats previously held by opposition MP's. The status of five other seats held by Mr Sope and his supporters is still before the court.

Mr Sope, though, said the opposition wanted a general election not by-election, and he said the opposition would mobilize to disrupt by-elections by physical confrontation if necessary. [end recording]

From Vanuatu, Senator Evans was to have flown to Fiji to meet government leaders and the former prime minister, Dr Timoci Bavadra, who was deposed in the first of

last year coups. The interim government of Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara however said the Australian foreign minister was not to meet Dr Bavadra. The Australian Government said the stand was not acceptable, and Senator Evans' visit to Fiji was canceled.

I asked Graham Dobell what effect this would have on relations between Australia and Fiji.

[Begin Dobell recording] It would certainly make Australia more cautious, I think, about dealing with Fiji. Australia has expressed a feeling of surprise at this last minute action by Ratu Mara and his cabinet. It is pointed out that as this trip was being formulated from the very beginning, Fiji was told that the Australian party would be looking to see both the Fiji Government, including Brigadier Rabuka and Ratu Mara, but that it would also be wanting to see Dr Bavadra as a significant figure. And it is not the first time the Australian Government has done it this time when the justice minister, Mr Tate, visited Fiji earlier this year. He saw both the government and Dr Bavadra and when an Australian parliamentary delegation went to Fiji this year, it did the same thing. So, Senator Evans was not breaking new grounds. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Evans Comments on Fiji Situation, Indonesia
BK2509081088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 25 88

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, has joined calls by other Commonwealth parliamentarians for Fiji to reestablish parliamentary democracy. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association yesterday ended a week-long meeting in Canberra.

The association said pressure would continue to be applied to the authorities in Fiji. But the president of the conference, Senator K. Sibraa, said he was not hopeful of a return to an acceptable form of democracy within the next 12 months.

Speaking on commercial television in Australia, the foreign minister, Senator Evans, said the Australian Government wanted the emergence of an acceptable constitution in Fiji, and he did not believe this would happen immediately. Senator Evans, who recently returned from his first trip to the South Pacific as foreign minister, said he would be telling the prime minister of Fiji's interim government, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, that Australia would like to see a return to the country's 1970 constitution. However, at the same time, Senator Evans said the Australian Government was not seeking to impose solutions on Fiji.

Meanwhile, the Australian foreign minister has ruled out any dramatic new initiatives between Australia and Indonesia.

New Zealand

Australia's Evans Issues Warning on Ship Project
BK2109060588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Gareth Evans, has warned New Zealand that it must decide whether it wants the real defense force and a proper defense relationship with Australia. Senator Evans made the point in Wellington before meeting with the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, and other New Zealand ministers.

He said the relationship would suffer if New Zealand did not join the ANZAC [Australia-New Zealand Armed Corps] ship project with Australia. The project called for the construction of 12 frigates—8 for Australia and 4 for New Zealand.

New Zealand had not yet agreed to go ahead and the annual conference of the ruling New Zealand Labor Party says the government should not buy the four frigates.

However, Senator Evans said if New Zealand wanted to get the benefits of the bilateral defense alliance with Australia then it had to contribute something worthwhile.

He said the \$5,000 million ANZAC project offered economic benefits to New Zealand's industry.

Foreign Minister 'Dismayed' by News on Mafart
BK1809081288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT
18 Sep 88

[Text] Nuku'alofa, Tonga, Sept 18 (AFP)—New Zealand said Sunday it had confirmed that French agent Major Alain Mafart, sentenced for the 1985 bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, was attending a Paris military college.

The announcement was made by Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall, who declined to discuss what measures New Zealand would take. For Wellington, Maj. Mafart should still be in exile on a South Pacific atoll.

"I cannot say anything at the moment," Mr. Marshall said on his arrival here for the South Pacific Forum meeting Tuesday and Wednesday. "Watch this space."

A New Zealand PRESS ASSOCIATION report from London and Paris earlier this month said that Maj. Mafart, reported by the French to be in ill health, was attending the Ecole de Guerre Military College.

Mr. Marshall said then that he was dismayed by the news, and would ask the New Zealand Embassy in Paris to seek an explanation from the French Government.

A New Zealand court sentenced Maj. Mafart and fellow agent Captain Dominique Prieur to 10 years in prison for the bombing of the Greenpeace environmentalist group's ship in Auckland harbour. One person was killed in the attack.

A U.N.-negotiated agreement in 1986 saw their sentence commuted to three years' exile on the South Pacific island of Hao.

But Maj. Mafart was returned to Paris in December last year and Capt. Prieur the following May, both for medical reasons, without New Zealand's consent.

High-level talks between France and New Zealand on their future have made little progress.

Papua New Guinea

Relations With Marshall Islands, Micronesia

*BK2209075488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Papua New Guinea has established diplomatic relations with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. A joint declaration was signed by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, President John Haglelgam of the Federated States of Micronesia, and President Amata Kabua of Marshall Islands, at the end of a South Pacific Forum conference in Tonga.

Mr Namaliu said the declaration will allow officials from the three countries to explore and discuss issues of mutual benefit.

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DATE FILMED

26 Sept. 1988

